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DESTRUCTION AT FRANK, N.W.T.

Landslide Destroys Portion of the Town and Its Inhabitants.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A special train on Wednesday afternoon from Calgary, says seventy-five men are dead as a result of a mine explosion at Frank. The cause of the catastrophe is reported to be either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, but supposed to be the latter. Telegraph wires are down, and the only details had here are those sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway superintendent at Cranbrook to the superintendent here. The report says that seventy-five people are killed outright, and that there are still twenty or thirty men in the mine. Almost instantaneously a great volume of debris was thrown up, and buried the surrounding country five and six feet deep, including the railroad track. It also dammed the river near the mouth of the mine. Fire was then seen to issue from the mouth of the mine, and in an incredibly short time it had developed a row of houses in the vicinity. If twenty men are imprisoned in the mine, there is no doubt that they have either been suffocated or burned to death, and these, with the seventy-five killed, will bring the total up to over one hundred. It is stated that Frank is a mass of ruins, and that the air is thick with coal dust.

"Earthquake happened about 4.30 a. m. The whole valley below the town for over a mile wide was shaken up, and immediately after what appeared to be volcanic eruption took place on the top of Turtle Mountain, which overlooks the town, throwing millions of tons of rock out and covering the mine entrance and buildings and burying them hundreds of feet deep. All the men employed about the mine were instantly killed, and over twenty miners are imprisoned in the mine with little hope of rescue. Seven cottages are buried under the wreck. The loss of life is estimated at over a hundred, mostly women and children. The mountain is still throwing up rock."

The town of Frank is in the Lethbridge section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fifteen miles from Crow's Nest. It is situated well within view of the Rocky Mountains. It is the name of a new coal mining town which has grown up rapidly, and therefore there is little literature to be found descriptive of it. In the last issue of the Sentinel, published in Frank, the following appeared: "That Frank will be a busy place in the future, and will double itself in size, business and population, is plainly evident to all who have taken the pains to find out the large amount of work that is to be done this year."

ALL THE MINERS BUT TWO SAFE.

A message received at 9.30 Wednesday from Frank says: "Of the seventeen entombed miners fifteen are out without injury, and two are dead from suffocation. One of the uninjured found his house covered with rock and his wife and six children killed. It proved that those in the mine were safer than those out of it. The slide worked at the mine are intact. No explosion, and no sign of gas was felt by the entombed miners until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They worked their own way out through thirty feet of rock, timbering as they went. Plenty of air is now going into the mine."

Assistant General Manager Leonard, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he had little to add to the despatches which had already been received. There was no doubt, however, that the trouble was caused by a volcanic eruption, as no mine explosion could have had such a far-reaching effect. "My advice from General Superintendent Jamieson at Calgary," he said, "show that the rock is blown into the river, completely blocking it up, and that the top of the mine is still burning. I am afraid that things will turn out worse than the first despatches indicated, but every preparation is being taken. Mr. Jamieson has sent out trains from Leo, Cranbrook and Fernie, with doctors, nurses and hospital stores to give the necessary aid."

"Our agent at Cranbrook says the railway track is covered for a distance of two miles east of the station with from forty to fifty feet of rock, and at the time this despatch was received, the rock was still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities. We purchase much of the coal produced there, and find it well suited for our purposes. We use about 700 tons per day."

A special train left Calgary at 8.30 Wednesday for the scene of the disaster. This action was taken in pursuance of instructions wired Government Inspector Speare by Commissioner James Smart. There were on board twenty members of the Northern and Western Police, who will preserve order in the town.

LATER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. William Pearce, Inspector of Government Surveys, who went to Frank yesterday to act for the Government and decide what relief measures could be arranged, wires as follows to the Deputy Minister of the Interior: "Frank, N. W. T., April 30. — Eighty-three killed, of whom about fifteen are women, and fifteen children."

"It is thought there will be no trouble from damming of the river. Rock slide about four thousand feet long, extending from the highest point of Turtle Mountain, westerly end of slide 33 feet west, mouth of tunnel, extending across

the valley and up the opposite bank for one and one-quarter miles from front of Turtle Mountain and spread out fan-shaped, so that at extreme end of slide it was nearly two miles wide.

"No trace of river for one mile, but water now going through rock as fast as coming down.

"No probable there will be further slide of any consequence.

"Twelve police and two officers here; plenty to maintain peace and order and for necessary purposes.

THE CATASTROPHE.

Frank, N. W. T., was visited Wednesday morning by the worst disaster that has ever been witnessed in any community in western Canada, possibly in the entire Dominion. What was either a slip of land or a rock slide, or a volcanic eruption, to be utterly inconceivable to the mind of any whose eye has not beheld it, or a slide induced by a seismic upheaval, killed 83 persons, destroyed the plant of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke company, a vast amount of damming of the mine, and completely devastated about ten square miles of the finest and most picturesque section of the Crow's Nest Pass.

WHEN THE TOWN WAS ASLEEP.

"The happening of the catastrophe came at fifteen minutes past 4 o'clock, when residents of the town were awakened by a deafening tumult and shaking of buildings, which it seemed would rattle them into complete demolition. Of all the town inhabitants, numbering nearly 1,000, no outside of the mine, have reached the outside of the domain in time to see any part of what took place, but when day dawned it was seen that the whole side of Turtle Mountain had fallen away, and that the country extending from the eastern edge of the town for two miles down the pass, and entirely across the pass, a distance of two miles or more from the mountain, lay buried beneath rock and debris of various kinds for a depth varying from 25 to 100 feet.

DEMOLISHED EVERYTHING.

In its sweep the great slide, if slide it was, or upheaval, if that be the more proper characterization, demolished and carried away the entire operating plant of the coal company; the tippie boiler and engine house, electric light plant, railway scales, shops and a row of coke ovens destroyed, seven houses owned by the coal company, burying six of them with most of their occupants, and likewise burying ten other habitations situated in the valley of the town, together with every soul within them.

BABIES' MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

In the home of one of the Finn miners, a baby came some three months ago. The slide destroyed the house and the lives of seven occupants. No one was found save a babe, who was discovered in a crevice one hundred yards from where the house stood, naked but alive, unharmed, and crying with exposure. Alex. Leitch and his wife were killed in bed, and their baby of seven months, which lay between them, was unhurt. Both proved untrue. Later in the day the men rescued themselves and brought out a report of the condition of the inside of the mine. Had the mine been ruined it would have meant a loss to the company of about \$3,000,000, but as it is the mine will be re-opened, and it is thought the actual loss to the company will not exceed \$200,000, if it amounts to as much. The imprisoned miners are being dug their way to the surface from the upper workings. Some were injured, but not seriously.

BODIES BURIED FOREVER.

The family of the two Grahams, whose homes were separated by a mile, and the employees of Poupore & McVeigh, whose cabin was a mile further east, were buried fully a hundred feet deep, and none of the bodies can ever be recovered. In fact, it is doubtful if many of the bodies of the dead are ever recovered.

A citizens' meeting was held and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

P. R. A HEAVY LOSER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is a heavy loser by the disaster. Two miles of line were buried from 50 to 100 feet deep, and a new line will have to be located and built.

The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to one million dollars, if not considerably more.

FRANK DESERTED.

An Ottawa despatch says: According to a telegram received on Saturday from Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the entire population of Frank has left, and now Frank is a deserted village of a few huts and a few people.

Desirous of ascertaining the exact condition of Turtle Mountain, Premier Haultain caused an exploratory party to be sent to the summit. After an arduous and hazardous journey they accomplished the task set them, and

on returning to Frank with their report the population simply picked up their traps and went to Blairmore, two miles distant.

The reason for the fleeing was the report of the existence of a fissure in the top of Turtle Mountain ten feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 500 feet deep. It may have existed for ages, and may not result in anything, but the remaining residents of the village are not taking any chances these days, and they promptly pulled up stakes, as stated.

FARMERS LOST ALL.

Terrible Havoc in the North of Frontenac County.

A Kingston, Ont., despatch says: —Disastrous forest fires have been raging in the north country, north of Sharbot Lake, since Wednesday last, destroying thousands of acres of standing timber, cut lumber, devastating homesteads, and doing incalculable damage. The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life-work swept away in a few minutes. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship attends all sides. Herds of cattle, horses and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The fire started at a point northwest of Alton, where farmers were clearing land by burning underbrush. A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly and carried the flames to the tall timbers, where they were soon beyond control. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their families were forced to flee to the fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed, the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes. The village of Vennachar was cleaned out, and practically wiped from the face of the map.

The Rathburn company lost a large quantity of cordwood and logs. At Folger Station, Isaac Allen, lumber merchant, had 60,000 feet of lumber entirely destroyed. His lumber camp below Ardooch, on the Mississippi river, was burned. Those in the camp at the time were forced to take to logs and push out into the stream in order to save themselves. The long bridge over the Mississippi below Ardooch, was burned, and the water's edge, and communication between the two shores at that point is now maintained by the use of skiffs. This bridge was nearly half a mile long. Another long bridge at Laundreaux, near Plevna, was entirely destroyed.

SIX KILLED AT DETROIT.

Grand Trunk Train Crashes Into a Crowd.

A Detroit despatch says: The Grand Trunk Pan-American flyer from Chicago ran into a crowd of 1,000 people at the corner of Dequinder and Canfield streets at 8.30 on Sunday evening, killing four men, a boy and a woman, and seriously injuring about 30 people. The majority of the killed and wounded are from Toledo. Fifteen hundred Poles from Toledo came up to Detroit on Sunday morning on a special Lake Shore train to celebrate a holiday. They left the train at the corner of Dequinder and Canfield streets and went over to St. Joseph's Church, where they spent the day with the congregation. The Lake Shore tracks run out to Dequinder street, and a special train was to stop for the Toledo excursionists at Canfield avenue at 8.30. Accompanied by hundreds of their local friends, waiting for the excursionists, they jammed Canfield avenue some time before the train was due in readiness for it.

When the train was sighted the crowd pushed across the track and on to the Grand Trunk tracks, which adjoin those of the Lake Shore, just as the Grand Trunk Pan-American express came thundering from the west. The people were thrown into the air and dashed to either side of the track. Many of them were ground under the wheels. The police department was notified, and all the ambulances in the city rushed to the scene. The victims were scattered along the tracks for a distance of two blocks.

Lanterns were procured and the work of rescue began immediately. The scene reflected by the light of the lanterns was horrible. Gradually the bodies were recovered and sent to the hospital when there was a flicker of life left, and to the morgue when there was none. At 10 o'clock four of the dead had been identified.

PENNY BANKS.

Parliament Will Likely Pass a Bill at This Session.

An Ottawa despatch says: —The Minister of Finance will probably introduce this session a measure to provide for the establishment of penny banks. Messrs. Hamilton Cassels, Angus MacMurchy, and O. E. Clarke are here consulting with the department in regard to the measure, which is being framed. They represent the St. Andrew's Church Mission and the Victor Mission, of Toronto, which between them have aggregate deposits in a penny bank to the amount of over \$20,000.

NEW ARMORED CRUISERS.

Will Have 23,000 Horse-power and Speed of 22 Knots.

A London despatch says: Plans and designs are well advanced by the Admiralty for the construction of four armored cruisers, which with 23,000 horse-power are to develop a speed of 22 knots an hour. They will be armored on citadels, which will enable them to dispense with casemates.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

RAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

At the Railway Committee an Act to incorporate the Coast and Yukon Railway was taken up and passed. This is for a railway from Kitimat Harbor, on the Pacific Coast, to Dawson.

The committee also passed the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railway Bill to build from Golden to Fort George, on the Fraser River, with power to amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific or Kootenay Central Railways.

A bill regarding the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, in charge of Mr. McCreary, asks for power to build lines to the Edmonton and Calgary road. One branch was for Lacombe, 75 miles east, another from Weleskauin, eastward, and a third from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboia.

The Alberta Central Railway asked for a few years' extension of time for the building of their line through Red Deer, east about seventy-five miles, and west forty-five miles. The bill was amended to give the promoters two years to begin and five years to complete the line.

The Northwest Coal and Coke Railway Company was incorporated to build from Cowley, on the Crow's Nest Pass line, to Bull Park, thirty-five miles.

G.T.R. BILL ADOPTED.

The Railway Committee of the Commons adopted the Grand Trunk bill with a clause added that the company report to the Governor-in-Council the expenditure made upon improvements out of the proceeds of issue of its new four per cent. bonds.

After a protracted discussion the committee threw out the Edmonton electric railway bill, which sought to increase from ten to fifty miles the distance to which branches might be built from the town.

NO MARK SHOWED.

Mr. Scott's bill to regulate the sale and provide for the inspection of textile fabrics was read a first time. He explained that it was intended to prevent the sale of shoddy as pure woolen goods by compelling both articles to be properly marked under penalty for neglect.

Mr. Prefontaine introduced his bill to amend the Pilotage Act, which was read a first time.

BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

The following bills were also read a first time:

To incorporate the Erie and Ottawa Power Co.—Mr. German.

For the relief of W. F. Schooley.

From the Senate:

To incorporate the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

To amend the Steamboat Inspection Act—Mr. McCarthy.

GOVERNMENT DREDGES.

Mr. Blain was informed by Mr. Sheridan that the cost of the Government dredges was respectively: St. Lawrence, \$14,911; Prince Edward, \$22,000; Nipissing, \$15,000; Canada, \$41,300; Sir Richard, \$12,134. Mr. Lancaster was informed by Mr. Blair that the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light, and Traction Company had been granted a lease of 700 cubic feet of water per second for 21 years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the St. Mary's River Railway Co.—Mr. Oliver.

To incorporate the Cardiff Railway Co.; respecting the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

Respecting the Elgin and Havelock Railway Co.—Mr. Fowler.

ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act was read a third time and passed.

MILITIA PENSION ACT.

The bill to amend the Militia Pension Act was also put through the final stages. It provides that a civil servant who afterwards becomes an officer in the permanent force or headquarters staff, shall have credited to his militia pension the amount he has paid into the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

FLOODS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Most Destructive in the History of the Region.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says: The most destructive flood in the history of the Klondike region is now sweeping down Bonanza Creek, in the Klondike, flooding cuts opened for summer work, inundating road-houses along the way, creeping into piles of pay dirt heaped up from the winter's work, and spreading devastation in its path for many miles. Expensive machinery and equipment, costing thousands of dollars, have been destroyed by the rush of waters, and the injury to sluicage is a big money. The flood is caused by fast melting snow and ice, and the Eldorado Gusher having filled the bed of the creek to unusual depth. Main street and Grand Forks is under water, and the flood is creeping into the stores and houses of the town. The inhabitants are preparing to move to higher ground. Dumps containing an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in gold, piled on the ice, have been undermined and washed away. Recovery is practically impossible. There seems to be no abatement in the flow of water, and great excitement prevails among the miners along the creek.

"Pa," said the boy, looking up from his book, "what does a man's 'better half' mean?" "Usually, my son," replied his father from behind his evening paper, "it means exactly what she says."

OUR KING VISITS FRANCE.

The Republic Tenders Him a Warm Reception.

A Paris despatch says: For the first time since the visit of the Czar, the ally of France, the Republic on Friday received a State visit from a ruling monarch, King Edward of England. His Majesty arrived at the station at Port Dauphine at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Thence, along the Bois du Boulogne, the Place de l'Etoile, the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, and Rue Royale to the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honoré, a distance of three miles, the British Union Jack was waving in thousands, bled the tricolor of France. This was the dominant note of the decorations. The boulevards of the chief shopping streets were all elaborately and artistically decorated in honor of King Edward.

From Rue de la Paix to the Place Vendôme there was an avenue of tall Venetian masts, white and gilt, connected with wreaths of flowers, which to-night blazed with electric lights. Along Rue Royale there were green pillars of trellised wood alternating with slender columns opening out into light basket-like structures, filled and covered with great blossoms. These, too, showed myriads of electric lights. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the great number of English and Americans in the city, many of them having come specially to the French capital to take part in the welcome to King Edward.

THE ARRIVAL.

The King's train, decorated with the French and British colors, steamed into the station a minute ahead of schedule time. As it came to a stop bugles sounded and the band played the French and British National Anthems. King Edward wore the uniform of a British field marshal, with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. As he stepped up on the platform, President Loubet

welcomed His Majesty in a few courteous, well-chosen words, and the King replied in excellent French. The President then introduced Prime Minister Combes. M. Loubet and the King followed by the latter's suite, then walked up a staircase to the waiting room, a beautifully furnished apartment, with rich, red velvet hangings, relieved with gold and decorated with palms and flowers. The King and M. Loubet then went outside and entered a carriage drawn by four black horses, with two outriders and two footmen. The carriage drove off to the strains of the "Marsellaise" and "God Save the King," and a salute was fired from Mount Valerien. Only a few cheers were audible. The crowd was kept off a considerable distance.

Ambassador Monson and Prime Minister Combes followed in a second carriage. M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Dubois, General Lacroix, and the Hon. Mr. Harding rode in the third carriage, while the rest of the party followed in others.

IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

The people were most numerous in the Place de la Concorde. Here there were no decorations save the tricolor on the public buildings. A band played "God Save the King" as his Majesty passed, and it was easy then to pick out the English, who removed their hats as the first notes of the air were heard. Then the band played the "Marsellaise," which was greeted by cheering that was not loud, but which was the most audible demonstration on the part of the crowd made anywhere. It was the same in other places where bands were stationed, which were not many.

To put it briefly, the King's reception was quiet but thoroughly cordial.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 5.—Wheat—The market is dull, with demand limited. No. 2 white and red quoted at 70 1/2 to 71c, middle freights. No. 2 spring wheat at 70c on Midland. Manitoba wheat easier. No. 1 hard quoted at 81 1/2c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80 1/2c Goderich. No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, 87 1/2c, lake ports and No. 1 Northern 86 1/2c.

Oats—Market is quiet and steady. No. 1 white quoted at 27 1/2c. east. No. 2 white unchanged at 30c. high freight, and at 30 1/2 to 30 3/4c middle freight.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c, middle freight, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c.

Corn—Market is firm. Canadian feed corn quoted at 41 to 41 1/2c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow at 50 1/2c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50c.

Peas—No. 2 white quoted at 63c west and at 65c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent patents unchanged at \$2.67c middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in bbls; Manitoba flour steady. No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4.00, bags included. Toronto.

Milled—Bran is dull, at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.00, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$15, and shorts at \$20 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The offerings are fair, with the tone easier generally. We quote, fresh large rolls, 18 to 17 1/2c; choice 18 to 18 1/2c; selected grades (rolls and tubs), 18 to 14c; creamery prints, 22 1/2 to 23c; do solids, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—The market is firm, with sales at 13c per dozen.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote: Finest (old), 14c; do (new), 13 1/2c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10 1/2c; do short cuts, 10 to 10 1/2c; do short cuts, 10 to 10 1/2c.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2c; shoulders, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; backs, 14 to 14 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11 1/2c; compound, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices nominal. Medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bush, and hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$2.

Dried apples—Trade is very dull, with prices nominal at 8 1/2c per lb; evaporated, 6 to 6 1/2c.

Honey—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Strained sells at 8 to 8 1/2c per lb, and comb at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Hops—The market is quiet, with prices quoted at 20 to 22c per lb.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Choice timothy,

\$9.50 to \$10 on track, and mixed at \$8.50.

Straw—The market is quiet for car lots on track, at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet, with receipts small. Wine gallons sell at 85 to 90c, and Imperial gallons at \$1.19. Maple sugar, 9c per lb.

Potatoes—Market is well supplied, and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.20.

Poultry—Market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Dry picked fresh killed turkeys, 16 to 18c per lb; chickens (young), 12 to 14c per lb, old hens, 9 to 10c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 5.—There was an active demand for butchers' cattle at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and their prices were higher than before. Export classes, however, were dull, and there was no enquiry for them.

Over their cattle from last week owing to the recent strike in Montreal amongst the dock hands, the pens here were crowded to their utmost capacity, the cattle being fed at the expense of the shippers.

There is no call for export sheep either. Other descriptions are fairly active. Good calves sold readily, but "bobs" were dull, and hard to get rid of. Hogs have maintained a partial advance, and the top price is now \$5.50 per cwt.

The receipts were heavy, but from the total there must be deducted 31 cars of cattle, which came forward from Chicago for shipment via Quebec. The run was 105 cars, containing 1,720 cattle, 125 sheep, 1,290 hogs, and 130 calves.

There were but few export cattle brought forward and some that came in remained over unsold. From \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. were the prevailing prices paid.

Mixed butchers' and exporters' sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. in carloads.

Butchers' cattle were scarce, and the market for them was strong, with a tendency to advance.

Export bulls, 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. each, sold at \$3.75 to \$4.

The market for butchers' bulls was firm at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

The receipts of calves were quite heavy, and the market continued in about the same condition as before, the good veal animals selling freely, the young and skinny ones were not wanted. We quote: \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—Per 100 lbs.

Extra to choice—\$4.50 \$5.10

Bulls—3.75, 4.25

Butchers'—

Picked lots—4.35 4.70

Good loads—3.70 4.00

Medium—3.70 4.00

Bulls—3.00 3.70

Cows—3.50 3.80

Heifers—3.50 4.00

Feeders, light—4.00 4.40

Feeders, short-keeps—4.00 4.40

Stockers—3.00 4.00

Sheep—

Export ewes, light 4.50 5.00

Do, bucks—4.50 5.00

Grain-fed lambs—5.50 6.00

Do, bucks—5.50 6.00

Barnyard lambs—4.50 4.50

Calves per cwt—4.50 5.50

Hogs—

Sows—4.50 5.00

Stags—3.00 4.00

Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.—0.50 0.00

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE

What Science Expects to See in the Next Century.

Ever since Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward," it has been permissible to speculate as to material betterments of the future. Along this line, the Morning Leader, of London, recently published the following from the pen of a well-known scientific writer:

"There can be no doubt that by this time next century the developments of the telephone and the phonograph will have made as great a difference to business as telegraphy has effected since this time last century."

It is practically certain that telephone exchanges will be abolished long before 1950. Wireless telephony, with adjustable "tuning," phony, will enable every merchant to "call" up every other merchant. Instead of looking up his friend's number on the exchange, he will look up his "tone," adjust his own transmitter to it, and ring.

TELEPHONE SAFEGUARDS.

As a great proportion of all the business transacted will be done by telephone, the frequent occurrence of disputes as to what has or has not been said in a conversation will have rendered safeguards necessary. Consequently, every telephone will be attached to an instrument, developed from the phonograph, which will record whatever is said at both instruments. Precautions will have to be devised against eavesdropping. After this is established, probably both parties to a conversation will return their instruments to a fresh pitch, which, in cases requiring special security, could be privately agreed upon beforehand.

The records of the phonograph will be automatically translated into typewriting, or whatever device has superseded typewriting as the medium of record. Just exactly what will be the mechanism of this translation it is at present impossible to foresee. But we can be quite certain that so clumsy a device as the production of documents, words, by word, and letter by letter, with or without (sometimes more) separate movements of the hand for each letter, as at present, cannot survive the century. Business in the year 2,000 will be transacted in a hurry compared with the operations of to-day are lethargic in the extreme.

WRITING LETTERS.

In certain cases convenience will still require that something in the nature of letters shall be materially transmitted, or at least, in some cases, considered how, inevitably, this will work out from present methods. The most advanced system of business letter writing now in use is this: The merchant speaks his letter into a phonograph. The correspondence clerk receives the wax cylinder on which the letter has been made, slips it into another phonograph, fixes the audiotubes of the latter to his ears, and reproduces the letter on a typewriter, stopping and restarting the dictating instrument by a foot lever as required. This plan is open to many objections, which will have been overcome before it is superseded by the system which will be in vogue a hundred years hence. By that time we shall be able to use something less fragile than the wax of which "records" are now made—something which can be transmitted, not of course, by post, as we understand that expression to be understood.

For the intolerable cumbersome of a system, which requires letters and parcels to be carried to an office, dropped into a slit, stamped, sorted, delivered, and self-condemned. Every merchant will "post" his letters into the tube-opening which stands in his own office. These letters will be placed in carriers, according to destination. Dilectio district will have different carriers allotted to them. Thus, when the letters are started on their way they will be automatically sorted somewhere en route, and sent flying on the wings of highly-compressed air to various points, where they will be received by country and foreign mails, and for local letters to different branch offices within the city of London itself, each about twenty-five miles from the center of London. For it will have been found necessary to limit the growth of London by the time the actual city measures fifty miles from end to end.

But it is only parcels and documents of importance and necessity that will be transmitted by air. The general run of correspondence will, of course, be conducted by automatic printing-converting devices. That is to say, the merchant will dip a card into a phonograph, which will produce a type-script of some sort, capable of either directly influencing a (wireless) telegraphic transmitter, and, through it, a receiver, which will reproduce the original at any distance, or else of being photographically copied by means of an entirely new invention, which will be called the teleautograph.

USING LIGHT WAVES.

This instrument will convert light-vibrations into some other kind of transmissible wave. Its function will be best understood by comparison with the telephone. The telephone converts sound-vibrations (which are vibrations of the air) into electro-magnetic impulses, transmissible at present by wire. The teleautograph converts them into light-vibrations, which, similarly, will be transmissible by means of light waves, which are vibrations of the ether. Try to imagine a light wave—the intangible and im-

THE "PEACOCK" THRONE.

A Visit to the Shah of Persia's Palace.

The palace of the Shah of Persia is almost farcical in its dingy splendor. Here is the fabulous wealth of the Orient surrounded by decay and dirt. Mr. Donald Stuart, in his book, "The Struggle for Persia," describes the strange contradictions of luxury and squalor.

The throne is a sort of wooden bed nine feet by six, the woodwork covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires, some an inch long; the whole value of the throne must be five million dollars. It is rumored that some of the precious stones have been removed and glass substituted, but Mr. Stuart found all the diamonds to be genuine and beautiful.

On the floor of the throne is a carpet so thick with pearls that the texture of the cloth is invisible. On the walls a painting by an ancient master is framed next the advertisement card of a Birmingham dealer in fish-hooks. A vase set with turquoise and pearls shoulders a cheap mug such as is sold at a country fair. Close in the shape of a pagoda, that every hour pour forth a stream of pearls from fountains, stand next to a clock by a London maker that tells the time of every capital in the world.

Great gaps in the wall mark the places where thieves have done their work; evidently with no opposition whatever, for it is no uncommon thing to find in the public bazaars articles from the palace offered for sale.

In one room the visitor saw a litter of packing cases half emptied of the bric-a-brac and ornaments the Shah had bought in Europe, monuments to the way he had been fleeced by tradesmen of more civilized nations.

One of the most interesting rooms was that filled with the portraits of all the monarchs of Europe. In the next room with its majesty's writing apparatus. Here stood a globe such as may be seen in a schoolroom, except that the continents were made with gems of different color and all the names and rivers were marked in diamonds.

CALL MARLBOROUGH "SUNNY"

Some Undignified Nicknames for British Peers.

Social subjects are happily elastic, and the articles on "Nicknames" that appeared some months ago by no means exhausted the lists of these pseudonyms, says London "M. A. P." The Duke of Westminster has been known from babyhood as "Bond Or," on account of his grandfather's, the late Duke of Westminster's famous race that was won by Derby in 1817, that being the year after he was born. The Duke of Marlborough has always been called "Sunny," doubtless from Sunderland, one of the many second titles of the Marlborough dukedom.

Diplomacy is generally too dignified for nicknames; but the Marquis de Soveral, the popular Portuguese minister, is known to his hosts and friends as "The Monkey." Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (pronounced "D.L.") bears the martial nickname of "The Warrior." Lord Ormiston has all his life been called "O" (he was Lord Ossory before he succeeded to the peerage), and Lord Londonderry has been known as "O" from his childhood, and this because his first name is Charles, and he was Lord Castlereagh before he was Lord Londonderry. Lord Cholmondeley, the Lord great chamberlain—has always been called "Rock," which is probably derived from the first syllable of his second title, Rock-savage. Lord Buchan has, one may say, two nicknames: he is known as "The Pocket Adonis," and this was recently shortened to "P. A."

Sir Michael Herbert, brother of Lord Pembroke and British ambassador at Washington, is universally known as "Mungo"; Francis Lambton, Lord Durham's youngest brother, goes by the name of "Pickles," and Lord Granville Gordon—as a recent cause celebre informed us—has all his life replied to the name of "Granny."

Sir Frederick Forester-Walker is called "Shokey," Rochefort Maguire, the popular Irishman, has been christened "Rocky," and Cyril Martineau, the curious nickname of "Venus." In the smart set these quaint pseudonyms are still plentiful; but, owing to the modern custom of calling everybody by his Christian name, a distinctive and brilliant cause celebre informed us—has all his life replied to the name of "Granny."

BIBLE CURIOSITIES.

In the Old Testament there are 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 590,439 words, and 2,718,109 letters. The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job xxix. The middle verse would be II. Chronicles xx, 17 if there were a verse more. The word "and" occurs 6,835 times. The shortest verse is I. Chronicles i, 25. The 21st verse of Ezra vii, contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the Second Book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are precisely the same. In the New Testament there are 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,258 words and 888,380 letters. The middle book is II. Thessalonians. The middle chapter is Romans xiv. If there were a chapter more, and Romans xiv, if a chapter less. The middle verse is Acts xiv, 17. The shortest verse is John xi, 35. The middle chapter of the entire Bible is also the shortest—the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 11th of the 117th Psalm.

HOW IT FEELS TO STARVE

SENSATIONS IN THE CASE OF DIFFERENT MEN.

Some Suffer Intensely, Others Not at All—Theories About Starvation.

Men who have actually been on the point of starvation, whether in the streets of a big city, in the jungles of South America, in an open boat at sea, or on the sandy deserts of Australia, give divergent accounts of their feelings. Their stories go to prove that different men feel starvation in different ways. Some suffer intensely; others hardly at all. Some feel acute physical pain, while the sufferings of others appear to be purely mental.

A sailor whose schooner was wrecked on a voyage from the main islands to Jamaica, a few years ago, and who spent nearly two weeks in an open boat without food, was asked how he felt during that time.

"I hardly felt at all after the first two days," he said, "I seemed to outgrow the longing for food, and I do not remember suffering any particular pain. I drifted along in a dreamy sort of way, not caring what happened. Even when the ship which picked me up I was not wildly excited. I was too faint to worry."

"The only craving I remember distinctly was for a glass of rum and a smoke of tobacco, and that was very strange, because I am practically a teetotaler and do not greatly care for smoking."

AN ORCHID HUNTER.

who nearly perished in a Venezuelan jungle two years ago and lost his life, is now in the hospital, and night after night when he went to sleep famished and exhausted, dream of the markets that he had seen in various parts of the world. He would behold Leadenhall Market in London, piled high with thousands of carcasses and tons of meat; and just as he put out his hand to grasp a leg of beef or a sirloin steak, the vision would fade, and in its place would be the gayly colored market of Panama, with bananas, pineapples and oranges, glistening brightly in the tropical sunlight. Those, too, would vanish when he tried to snatch them; and he would awake hungrier and more miserable than ever.

"I could have borne the real horrors of the days a thousand times better," he said, "if it had not been for the tantalizing miseries of the nights."

This same explorer, during the month of semi-starvation which he experienced, suffered constantly from violent headaches, dull gnawing pains in the stomach, and bad attacks of malarial fever. And all the time he could think of nothing but food, which increased his misery tenfold.

A graduate of Oxford University gave up all his prospects in life some years ago to become a social worker among the poor of the East End of London. In order to get an idea of what it felt like to be really poor, he lived for six days on twelve cents, eating nothing more than one tiny two-cent loaf each day. As a result, he nearly starved and was ill for a week afterward.

"It would not have been very trying," he said, "if I had not seen food all around me—in the bakers' shops, in the restaurants, in the butchers' and in the green-grocers. I would walk about the streets for hours, watching the people go into the restaurants for lunch and wondering what they were going to eat."

By the end of the third day I was in a half comatose state. Practically, I had lost my identity and my memory. I was always thinking about food, but in quite a detached sort of way, as if it were

NOTHING TO DO WITH ME.

I thought of it as an untraveled man might think of India. My reason told me that in three days I could eat as much as I liked, but my mind could not take hold of that fact. It seemed as if I should always be eating one tiny loaf a day, watching other people go into restaurants.

"On the fifth day I was utterly cowed. If a man spoke to me I trembled and could not answer, my slunk away. Every bit of moral fibre and every ounce of physical pluck was gone."

After this experience, the graduate in the school of starvation took an interest in the "Poor Law" and the sufferings of other men who had gone hungry. He met many of them in the course of his philanthropic work and he discovered that in no two cases were the symptoms alike.

"Starvation," he was fond of saying, "is a mental rather than a physical pain. Its principal terrors are connected with the mind and the imagination. The education of a refined man, who suffers most when he goes short of food. The sufferings of a starving man are really a matter of temperament. If he has not a highly strung, sensitive mind, he does not suffer much. The place of an animal a man is, the more comfortably he can starve. Some laborers who nearly died of exposure and lack of food have told me that they hardly suffered at all, that they drifted into a semi-conscious state, which dulled their physical pain, and they had not sufficient intelligence to substitute the pangs of the imagination."

A direct negative to this theory is given by a professor of an Australian University who narrowly escaped dying of starvation during an expedition into the desert country of central Australia. He said, "that I felt the pangs of hunger much less keenly than my black trackers and servants. I did not suffer at all, but the second day we put ourselves on short commons they complained bitterly and appeared to be

IN EXTREME PAIN.

"At that time I suffered nothing,

nor did I suffer until some days after. Indeed, although two or three of my men were almost dead from lack of food, by the time we reached the nearest settlement I really suffered very little."

"The only unpleasant sensations I can recall were occasional bad headaches, slight pains in the stomach, and now and then a feeling of faintness. At other times I felt exceptionally strong, although I had not eaten hardly a scrap of food for days."

"If I were to judge of my own feelings, I should say that the agonies of starvation are much exaggerated. But the sufferings of my men were terrible enough. I asked one of them how he felt when he was lying on the ground one evening, too weak to move."

"Boss," he replied, "me full of devils clawin' at me inside."

He gave the poor wretch a little brandy, but he declared it made him feel worse.

"I did not find that hunger in any way affected my mental powers. On the contrary, it seemed to improve them. I was able to take the keenest interest in my scientific work."

"Possibly the fact that I had something to occupy my mind saved me from suffering as the others did. They, poor wretches, had nothing to do but think of food. I believe that was why they suffered so keenly."

Rudyard Kipling has experienced that form of starvation which is most common in great centers of population—living for weeks and months at a time on an insufficient amount of food. He has admitted that he tried it for the sake of experience, and in "The Light That Failed" he has described his feelings.

"It is not easy," writes Mr. Kipling, "for a man of catholic tastes and healthy appetites to exist for 24 hours on fifty shillings. Nor is it cheering to begin the experiment alone in all the

LONGELINESS OF LONDON.

"Dick paid seven shillings a week for his lodging, which left him rather less than a shilling a day for food and drink. Half a day's investigation and comparison brought him to the conclusion that the average Londoner, on a shilling a week, would be the best food."

"Now, sausages once or twice a week for breakfast are not unpleasant. As lunch, even with mashed potatoes, they become monotonous. As dinner they are impertinent. At the end of three days Dick looked for a change, and going forth, pawned his watch to reveal on sheep's head, which is not as cheap as it looks, owing to the bones and the gravy."

"Then he returned to sausages and mashed potatoes. Then he confined himself entirely to mashed potatoes for a day, and was unhappy because of pain in his inside. Then he pawned his waistcoat and his tie, and thought regretfully of money thrown away in times past."

"There are few things more edifying unto art than the actual belly-pinch of hunger, and Dick, in his walks abroad—he did not care for exercise; it raised doubts he could not satisfy—found himself dividing mankind into two classes—those who looked as if they might give him something to eat, and those who looked otherwise."

"I never knew what I had to learn about the human face," he thought; and, as a reward of his humility, Providence caused a cabman to take him to a sausage shop where Dick felt that night to leave half eaten a great chunk of bread. Dick took it—would have fought all the world for its possession—and it cheered him."

"The month dragged through at last, and, nearly pining with his patience, he went to draw his money."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

On many railways cement ties are displacing wooden ties.

The average age at death has increased from 18 years in the sixteenth century to 35½ years in the present one.

Prof. Brain, of the University of Strassburg, has undertaken to heat a room in Munich by a flash light in Nuremberg, 100 miles distant.

The trolley car is not drawn or pushed by the electric current at all, but is pulled again and again by the attraction of magnets for the armature coils of the motor.

A young Greek girl of Mitylene has discovered a method by which the punctured silk worm can be made to produce beautiful artificial flowers of natural colors and forms.

A lot of typewritten matter was stored in a slightly damp vault for six months. On removal the paper was found to be in perfect condition, but all trace of typewriting had disappeared.

It is proposed in France to establish subterranean observatories for drilling miles into the earth with oil well machinery. In these the strata, temperature, and gasses at various depths would be studied.

There was a nearly even number of electrical and gasoline motors at the National German Automobile exposition, having occurred in Berlin. With scarcely an exception the vehicles carried the motor in front, high above the axle. A new feature was rubber tires with steel wheels.

The sixty horse power traction engines used on western ranches will pull simultaneously seventeen fourteen inch plows plowing twenty feet wide. The outfit will plow from forty to sixty acres per day, will plow, drill, and harrow, all at one time, with properly arranged tools, from thirty-five to fifty acres per day.

An unusual number of serious illnesses and operations, especially for appendicitis, having occurred in the French hospital, a professor of the faculty of medicine was asked the cause. He said, "It is all due to the present fashionable corset, the pressure of which distorts the abdomen and impedes digestion."

SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN

COMMON PRACTICE IN CHINA IN FAMINE TIMES.

Children Sell at the Rate of \$2 or \$2.50 for Every Year of Their Lives.

There is nothing surprising in the despatch from Hong Kong to the effect that in the famine district of southwest China, men are selling their wives and children to prevent them from starving to death. Their purchasers supply them with food and the lives of the sellers of their own flesh and blood are also preserved by the money they receive.

When Mr. Nichols traveled through the famine stricken Province of Shensi he heard much of this practice. He wrote that however much Chinese parents might love their little ones, they could be induced to sell them when all were starving. This practice marks the worst and last phase of famine horrors. There is always a market for children in China, and the demand is usually for greater than the supply, for parents will not sell their children, as a rule, until they have suffered long through hunger.

We hear comparatively little of slavery in China. The fact is, however, that it is a time-honored institution. Households and women in domestic service in the interior towns usually receive no wages. Until they are married they are the property of their masters, who purchase them when they are little girls.

THE EXTREMEST POVERTY.

the inability to provide their family with food, is the sole cause of the selling by fathers of children into bondage. Rich families often give their girls by the dozen and most families in easy circumstances have at least one slave among their servants. The slave state is for the women only temporary, their masters being obliged to provide them with a husband when they are of marriageable age, and married women they cease to be slaves.

The absolute right of the father to sell his offspring into bondage is fully recognized by the law, but the descendants of slaves cannot always be held in bondage. Male slaves have a right before their thirtieth year to require their owners to find wives for them, and as heads of families they transmit the slave state only down to the fourth generation.

In all respects, except that they are in bondage they are treated, as a rule, like the other servants, receiving instruction in the same manner as the public examinations, and sometimes obtaining official appointments. In this case the owner is bound to permit them to redeem themselves and their families.

A late despatch says that husbands are selling their wives as well as their children. It is permitted under the law for married women to be sold, but never as slaves. They are purchased only as wives by those who buy them.

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in accordance to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

THE FAMINE MARKET.

Starting at Siam as the headquarters for the trade they made excursions into the surrounding country. They bought hundreds of children, paying ordinarily about 2,000 cash for a little boy, while a little girl could be purchased for half that sum.

The trade was carried on by wholesale and the children were scattered all over China to be sold to the rich. Reclus says that the price of children is usually at the rate of \$2 to \$2.50 for every year of age. A while ago the Bishop of Peking published a book on Peking in which he spoke of gambling as the national vice of the Chinese. He told how beggars in rags would bet their last scrap of clothing; and how some frenzied gamblers would stake their wives and children at the gambling table.

He told of one young man who staked his wife and lost her. The woman was only 20 and the gambling debt involved was only \$3.60. Bishop Xavier paid the debt and returned the young woman to her husband.

"He related her husband and, 'in all probability,' added the Bishop, 'he has played and lost her again.'"

It is extreme poverty that is responsible for a large proportion of the enormous infantile death known to exist in China. This crime is much more common in the south than in the north, but it exists everywhere, and is especially prevalent among the people who, in their most prosperous days are drinking the dregs of poverty, and themselves unable to raise enough food to keep their children from starving.

MAKING SOFT WOOD HARD.

Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant, is said to have discovered a process of hardening and toughening soft woods so that they can be used in place of naturally hard woods. The treatment consists in saturating the timber with a solution of sugar at the boiling point. The water is afterward evaporated out, leaving the wood filled with solid matter, which is not brittle and shows no tendency to split or crack. The process also preserves wood and renders it remarkably superior to water. Even soft woods are said to be benefited by it.

DWARF RACES OF EUROPE.

Professor Arthur Thompson, writing in Knowledge, discusses the variation in height of different races. Apart from the negro, who is the lowest, as a rule is about 5 feet, we have other races of small people inhabiting different parts of Europe. The population of 14 per cent. of the population of the world is not exceeded by any other race.

The curious nickname of the 77th regiment used to be "Fatbacks."

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

The disaster by which the village of Frank, in the Canadian Northwest, was nearly destroyed, was not the result of volcanic action, as at first supposed, but was caused by an extensive landslide, or rather rockslide, the whole top of Turtle Mountain sliding off into the valley beneath, crushing houses, instantly killing the inhabitants, and burying them from fifty to one hundred feet deep beneath great masses of rock and earth. Those that were caught in the coal mines, seventeen in number, worked their way out after several hours hard labor, all except two, who were suffocated by gas. The death toll is somewhere about seventy-five. All the rest of the inhabitants have been removed, as another rockslide is feared. It is now a deserted village.

Bush Fires in North Hastings

On Thursday last extensive bush fires raged along the line of the Central Ontario railway, and threatened destruction to several villages. A correspondent of the Belleville Ontario, writing from L'Amable, says:

Along the line of the Central Ontario Railway, and for miles on either side of it, from Bancroft to Oromocty Junction, a distance of twenty miles, the fiery element raged during the afternoon, consuming and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property. At the time of writing so far as known, no loss of life has occurred, but there are numerous instances of hair breadth escapes.

The drought of the past few weeks, farmers burning their fallows, and the high winds of yesterday combined to make one of the most thrilling tales of bush fires.

At the village of Bancroft the efforts of townspeople and the Rathbun Company were united to withstand a fire which came from the north and threatened to wipe out the Rathbun Company's mills, offices, and lumber yard. Had these gone, nothing could have saved the village.

A few miles south at Bronson station another effort was made to stop its progress. At this place an immense amount of pulpwood and all kinds of timber was swept away, nothing being left except the station.

Just a few rods south of L'Amable station another fire started, and but for the direction of the wind, nothing could have saved the village. As it was the wind blew it away and carried it to Egan Creek settlement, where the following farmers lost their barns, machinery and grain: Jas. Sutton, Frank Moore, Chas. Connell, Wm. Smith and George Sagar.

Fences were swept before it, and even sheep in the fields were burned, the wind carrying cinders and sparks.

At the Turf settlement the following lost their houses and barns: John Schryver, R. Black and Thos. Letts. Mr. Black also lost a flock of thirty sheep.

Two miles further south at Egan Creek, the Rathbun Company's office buildings were all swept away, men who were at dinner barely having time to escape from the house, not saving their clothes or trunks. Here for about four hours at the railway siding they fought to save the Rathbun Company's wood, and by so doing saved about fifteen cars belonging to the railway.

Just south of this at Baskin's grade several families by name of Reid lost houses and all their effects except what they buried in the sand.

At Spring Lake, about two miles farther south, large quantities of timber were consumed.

Outside of the families who were burned out, probably the heaviest losers are John McKenzie, the Rathbun Company, and the Gilmour Company, all of whom lost immense quantities of poles, wood, logs, cedar, etc.

The afternoon train from Bancroft to Trenton was unable to get through at all until this morning at 1 o'clock, when the track was repaired, and communication by wire opened.

Destructive Fire in Seymour.

The Barns and Stables of Mr. Wm. Stewart Entirely Consumed.

On Monday afternoon, April 27th, the barns and stables of Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, proprietors of the Menie Stock Farm, situate on lot 26 in the 4th concession of Seymour, were completely destroyed by fire, together with a very valuable team of heavy draught horses, nineteen hogs, three thoroughbred calves, and nearly all the agricultural implements. Three other horses were badly burned, one of them perhaps fatally.

The buildings consisted of three barns, 100 by 80 feet, 80 by 80 feet, and 50 by 80 feet, respectively, a granary 18 by 24 feet, a feed room containing the hogs, and the stables adjoining. In the barns was a new binder which was never set up, a hay tedder and hay rake, a spring-tooth cultivator, heavy spring wagon, cream separator, tread power, harness, and a large number of other things which cannot be enumerated, besides a quantity of lumber in the loft.

The fire occurred at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in twenty minutes afterwards the buildings were a mass of ruins. Mr. Stewart was digging about three hundred yards south of the house when the fire started, and on hearing his son shouting he saw flames issuing from the roof. He hastened to the scene and by good management drove out of the stables forty

head of valuable cattle, and carried out a number of calves, but the hogs, nineteen in number, were burned to death. In the meantime Mr. Stewart's son turned his attention to the horses, and on entering the building he found the valuable team had fallen to the floor and the tops of their ears were burned off. He managed, however, with the assistance of his brother-in-law to get out three horses, one having run to him through the door. One was so badly burned that it is feared it cannot survive. Mr. Stewart's neighbors hastened to render him assistance, but by the time of their arrival the fierce flames forbade any approach to the buildings.

Mr. Stewart's loss will amount to between \$4000 and \$5000, against which there is an insurance of \$1900 in the Perth Mutual, \$1000 on barn, and the remainder on the contents and live stock. In his frantic efforts to save one of the horses while the flames were rushing through the building, Mr. Stewart's son had his hand burned. For one of the dead horses Mr. Stewart was offered \$200 a short time ago. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Stewart's son and son-in-law were in the barn at noon and fed the horses and hogs, but there was no sign of fire at the time. Mr. Stewart feels his loss severely, and the whole neighborhood sympathize with him in the calamity which has befallen him.—Campbellford Herald.

Village Destroyed.

Vennachar, in North Addington, Wiped out by Forest Fires.

The village of Vennachar, in North Addington, was destroyed by forest fires on Thursday, April 30th. Every building except the Methodist Church was burned to the ground. Many tried to save their valuables, but it was only lost time, because they were soon ignited by flying cinders from the surrounding bush. No one saved anything except the clothing they wore. Some of the losers are—Mr. George Sweetman, residence and contents, also barn. Mr. Sweetman barely escaped with his life. Mr. Wesley Connors, post-office, house, general store and outbuildings; the school house and twenty small buildings were all consumed. The people fled for their lives. Mr. Edward Wesley is a heavy loser in house, barns and also a quantity of money. He and his small children are homeless. The losses in the township of Clarendon are numerous. Many tried to save articles by carrying them into the centre of the ploughed fields, but this was fruitless as they were finally consumed. The families of the sufferers are almost penniless, as many of those burned out had no insurance. Such destruction and loss has never before been experienced in these parts.

So far no loss of life has been reported, but a Plevna correspondent says Mr. Charles McDougall cannot be found, and it is feared he has been suffocated.

Plevna had a decidedly close call. All Thursday afternoon men, women and children spent their time in saving their buildings. Water was carried in great quantities and every preparation made for the protection of the children, while valuables were buried or put in safe places. The men poured water on the roofs and kept down small fires which the flying cinders created. The wind was high and the Plevnates had a most trying experience, as any moment they expected to be homeless, for nothing could have saved the village if properly ignited. At 5 p.m. the wind veered to the south and the place was saved. People thanked God for their preservation.

The fire started at a point northwest of Plevna, where farmers were cleaning land by burning underbrush. A stiff breeze sprang up unexpectedly, and carried the flames to the tall timbers, where they were soon beyond human control. With a noise resembling the roar of the mighty Niagara, the fire swept onward, destroying everything in its path. So quickly did it advance that farmers and their families were forced to flee to open fields in order to save their lives. When the fire had passed the families returned to where their homes had stood, to find nothing left but ashes.

The loss cannot be estimated. Farmers have had the results of their life's work swept away in a few minutes in the mad rush of the devouring element. Many families have been rendered homeless and destitute, and hardship abounds on all sides. Herds of cattle, horses, and other farm stock, unable to escape, were swallowed up by the flames and wiped out of existence. Many narrow escapes are recorded, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The G. T. R. propose running the main line direct from Kingston Mills to Cataract, avoiding a wide curve and heavy grade, and will locate repair shops in Kingston.

A Peterboro despatch says: Rev. Dr. Torrance has united in marriage Rev. Washington Morse, a retired missionary, to Mrs. Jane W. Morse. The bridegroom, who is a "second adventist," was forty years a missionary among the Indians of the Western States, and has many times been threatened with the scalping knife and stake. He is 68 years of age, and the bride is a widow of 68 years.

One of the pioneers of Hastings County passed away in Roslin Tuesday morning in the person of Mrs. Anna Fargy, widow of the late James Fargy. The deceased lady was born in 1823, and was consequently well up into Friday last, when she was taken ill and passed away at the residence of her son John. She leaves four sons and six daughters, as follows: Peter in West Hastings; William in Madoc; Scott in Thurlow; John in Roslin; Mrs. W. P. Hudson, Belleville; Mrs. Huffman, Madoc; Mrs. Spence, West Huntingdon; Mrs. McCaughy, Seattle; Mrs. Elliott, Tamworth; Mrs. Doak, Roslin.

The Ontario Churchman.

The May number of The Ontario Churchman is a particularly interesting one as it contains news from the different parishes in regard to the Easter vestry meetings; articles on church subjects; editorial notes and comment on matters of vital importance; news from the domestic and foreign mission fields; the church's contribution to the fund for the relief of the famine in the East; and the Bishop's engagement for the current month.

It also contains a well written historical sketch of the Parish of Tamworth, from the pen of the rector, Rev. J. W. Jones, with the May number of the church and the Bishop's engagement for the current month.

The Ontario Churchman is maintaining its position as one of the best Church of England papers published in Canada, and is certainly the best diocesan magazine in the country.

The subscription price is the nominal sum of 25 cents a year, and at that figure no Church of England family in the Diocese of Ontario should be without it. Each subscriber a handsome photograph of Trinity University, Toronto, size 9 x 12 in. It is printed on fine plate paper, aqua tinted and is a good example of the engraver's art.

Hope for the future is much better than regret for the past.

Belleville's assessment commission has increased the assessment of the property in the city by \$230,000.

Belleville Ontario of yesterday says: Word reached this city this afternoon of a sad fatality that occurred near Queensboro last evening. Thos. Leslie's little child and two other children got hold of some matches, and in some manner the Leslie child's clothes caught fire and before help arrived the child was burned to death. No other particulars could be learned.

Twenty-two years ago Rev. Father Davis of Madoc secured a loan of \$5,000 to build the Roman Catholic Church of Madoc, and the money was put through by the late Eugene McMahon. Seventeen years ago W. P. McMahon, who bought the late Eugene McMahon's estate, issued a writ for \$5000 against Rev. Father Davis, to recover the money which was in his brother's books. The case came up but was left in abeyance. Now the case has come up and Referee Northrup is examining the accounts. Rev. Father Davis says the money was secured from the Hastings Loan and Investment Society, and the late Eugene McMahon was merely solicitor. He says he does not owe the estate a dollar.

A very sad accident occurred near Bloomfield on Friday last, at the farm of Mr. Geo. Martin, Ridge Row. Mr. Martin had recently shot a number of woodchucks around his place, and while at work thought he saw one hiding behind a stump some distance from him. He spoke to the man working with him, who also felt confident as to Martin's suspicions. Mr. Martin ran for his gun, but no sooner had he heard the report than he also heard a scream from his little four-year-old son, who he had shot through the back of the head. The little fellow had a brown velvet hood on, and the sun shining upon it evidently was the cause of the fatal mistake. Medical aid was immediately gotten, but the child only survived a few hours.

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Record 2:16, Public Trial 2:13. Reg. No. 3923. Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Dan Diego 2:17, Peacock 2:31 and 3 others with records of 2:30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1903 as follows: Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Monday night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tuesday night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warwick; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUPLET, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

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EXECUTOR'S

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BOUTON ELLIOTT, deceased, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all creditors and persons claiming against the said deceased, or his estate, are hereby required to send by post prepaid, or deliver to W. C. MICKEL, Executor, of the said estate, at Belleville, Ontario, the Solicitor for the said estate, on or before the 24th day of May, A.D. 1903, all claims and particulars of their several debts and demands, and securities if any held by them, with names and residences of the debtors or demandors, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice, that after the last mentioned date, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required. And that the said executor will not be liable for the payment of any claim which has not been received by him at the time of such distribution.

W. C. MICKEL, Solicitor for the Executor, JAMES PARK, Dated at Belleville, April 18th, 1903.

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Our Mail Order Department enables those residing outside this city to obtain full advantage of the excellent assortment and low cash prices of this store. "Buying direct for cash" this is the secret of success—enabling us to save all middlemen's profits—offering goods for sale at prices smaller dealers must pay for them.

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Everything that is new for Summer Wear is here. Samples sent on request.

Here are a couple of inducements to our Mail Order customers.

5 Gore Skirt of fine Grey or Black Cheviot Cloth, with inverted box plait back, trimmed round bottom with 10 rows black silk stitching and very stylish, \$2.25.

Skirt of fine, black Mercerized Saten with 14 inch flounce trimmed with two 8-inch accordion plaited frills, dust frill—plenty of material, 75c. When ordering give size of waist and length desired.

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Intimate relations with all the Leading Curtain Houses enable us to display the very latest novelties almost as soon as produced.

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New Battenburg Curtains, 50 in. wide, 3½ yds. long, per pair, \$5.00.

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Each season prettier designs are brought forward to meet the demand for these goods.

This season we have endeavored to procure the newest and prettiest, and our third floor showing should be one of unusual interest to prospective buyers.

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On Tuesday morning fire destroyed Reddick's sash and blind factory, at Trenton with all its contents. The loss is heavy. There was only a small insurance on the building and machinery. A number of men are thrown out of employment.

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Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of EDWARD FINCK RUSSELL, late of the Township of Hawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Edward Finck Russell, late of the Township of Hawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, A.D. 1902, or before the 24th day of May, A.D. 1903, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Caleb Fletcher Lloyd, Harold, or Charles McConnell, Spring Brook, Executors of the estate of the said EDWARD FINCK RUSSELL, deceased, or to his solicitor as hereinafter named, on or before the 24th day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims and demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required. And that the said executor will not be liable for the payment of any claim which has not been received by him at the time of such distribution.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Solicitor for Executors.

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The Niagara camp will begin this year on June 16th. Lord Dunsdown will visit each of the camps in succession.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-cigarette law will pass this session, and that their importation, manufacture, and sale will be absolutely prohibited. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been doing all they can to support the bill, and the proposal has already passed the House in resolution form.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The Story of a Night Ride on an Egyptian Railroad.

"You can travel with perfect safety on Egyptian railroads now," said an English official, "but it was not always so. There were times when it required tact to save your throat from getting cut, as you will realize from a little experience that occurred to me. It was just before the fanatical outbreak of 1882. I had heard some ugly rumors, but I had to go up by train one night from Port Said to Ismailia. I was the only European in the compartment. Soon after we started an old Arab himself leaned over and calmly helped himself to a couple of cigars that were sticking out of my breast pocket. I knew what that meant, and I got a sort of cold feeling along the spine, for just then I caught the gleam of a dagger in the hand of a man to the left of me. I said nothing, but opening my bag, brought out a box of cigars and handed them round. The Arabs emptied the box. I smiled affably and lighted my pipe, expecting every moment to be knifed. Suddenly the man to the left of me was unarmed. Suddenly the old sheik had placed there. Then he leaned across and, taking hold of the hand that held the dagger, brought it into view. Lifting it from the unresisting fingers of his fellow Moslem, he tranquilly cut two slices off the melon. He handed me one and proceeded to eat the other. Then my heart gave a jump and as I eagerly sucked at the fruit I knew I was safe, for we had eaten together. But I didn't get to Ismailia that night."

"How was that?" inquired a listener.

"Because," said he, "they murdered the engine driver, the stoker and every other European in the train."

LAW AND THE LADY

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McCulloch

"What ails Billy Epperson? Looks like he's a-laughin' all over, from his hat down to the sole of his boots," one asked another on the streets of the county town. It was court day, and five hundred odd horse trades had been made in the public square since 9 o'clock. Squire Ricks, king of the traders, stood a little at one side.

Billy crept upon the squire with a crafty yet sheepish grin. "Don't know as you mightn't find yourself perusin' this round the crossroads 'long about this time tomorrow," the squire pretended not to hear. Billy had spoken in a loud, sibilant whisper. In the same key he went on, "T'would be with some little more'n the law allows, and that's a matter o' risin' \$2, of any squire in



"WHY DON'T YOU ASK WHO'S GOT ME?" HE SAID.

good standin' did happen round that snug, with a license ter marry folks then in his pocket. "Hey, there! You, Billy! Who's goin' ter run off with you?" the squire demanded, his eyes twinkling. Billy's bashfulness was a proverb all through the countryside. The squire was amazed to see him turn beet color and put up imploring hands, whispering louder than ever, "Lordy, squire, will you be shure ter tell her I never took and told you?"

"I'll give you ten ter tell me who she is," the squire retorted, chuckling. "I'll even make it a yoke o' young steers, Billy; got 'em in a trade terday and hain't got no other earthly use fer 'em."

"That's temptin', but she's done swore me not ter tell," Billy returned, mopping his face. Then, after a glance over himself, he giggled and asked: "Ain't these clothes pretty noisy, squire? I told the clerk up at Free-way's ter gimme the loudest."

"Why, what fer?" the squire asked, letting his bewildered eyes run over a green and red cross barred suit, pink shirt, blue dotted scarf and straw hat banded with red, yellow and black. "Seems ter me you want things on the dead quilt. As it is—well, everybody 'll think there's a cyclone comin'."

"Just so. And git out o' the way fer it," Billy retorted, chuckling more than ever. "That's bound ter be some stompin' and whoopin' and roarin' and changin', in short, and I wanted a suit that would harden me ter anything. Ef you think these is rare tariffin', I'm as proud as a June bug that has jest cut wings."

They had been standing apart. The crowd surged up around them, sending Billy off as fast as his long legs could carry him. Looking after him, the squire whistled, saying in the privacy of his beard, "Son, I'll be on hand all right."

A big spring burst out beside the crossroads, thus helping it to mark the intersection of district, state and county lines. Now it is plain why the squire's jurisdiction extended over but one of the four corners. A frog pond in front of his territory, but he stuck to it gallantly until he saw a cloud of dust, visible a mile away, resolve itself into a light buggy drawn by a span of panting horses.

Opposite the state boundary post the buggy stopped short. Instantly the squire gave a shout: "You, Billy, drive on down in the pond! I won't be shore o' my authority until you're where the water's deep ter your horses."

"Hush-sh!" a voice from the buggy said—Billy's voice, smothered and sepulchral. "Sh-sh-sh! Can't you understand, squire, I ain't doin' none o' this!"

"Then who in thunder—oh, I see!" the squire said, with a long whistle. The buggy was moving obedient to his orders. Thus he saw inside its hooded depths. Billy sat there, glorious in his noisy new raiment, the pattern of fettered bliss. He was bareheaded and had one hand tied fast by an embroidered handkerchief to a rib in the buggy top. The other was handcuffed with a silver bandanna to the wrist of a very pretty girl, who sat beside him,

reins in hand, her cheeks twin damask roses, her eyes dancing with mischief.

"Who have you got there?" the squire demanded, restrained from explosive laughter by the civil innocence of the girl's face. Billy advanced, and she said to him: "I'm jest a-dyin' ter tell you her name's Anne Blair, and—and she wants you ter marry me ter her fore ever her pappy can catch her."

"And be quick! That's pap, a whoopin' now—up at top o' the red hill," Anne supplemented. The squire fished out the license, scribbled furiously for ten seconds, cleared his throat, and went through the marriage ceremony without drawing breath. There was need of haste—the whoops came loud, shriller, more savage. At the "pronounce you man and wife" Billy let out a whoop on his own account.

"You'll b'ar witness—I was ketchin' and tied—won't you, squire?" he asked joyously, snatching himself loose and tumbling out of the buggy to hug his bride.

Somewhat mystified, the squire scowled hard at Billy. "You're a whoopin' man, squire," he said severely, "but the law carryin' it a little too far. No gentleman ever permits it to be said that his bride marries him whether or no."

"Lord knows I was willin' and anxious," Billy protested. "But you see the ole man hated the looks o' me!" "Shut up! That he comes!" Anne said half tremulously. With a great rush and roar old man Blair and three more hard riders swooped down upon them. The old man made to seize Anne and swing her up before him. Billy stood valiantly forward, caught the swooping arm and said sturdily: "Too late, Mr. Blair! I can't spar my wife—no even ter you."

"Wife! Ef you've dared ter marry my girl, I'll send you ter the penitentiary fer abduction. It's twenty years, ain't it, squire, fer runnin' off with a girl under eighteen?" the furious father demanded.

A great light dawned on the squire. He nodded emphatically, but said, with a dry laugh: "That's the law, but of I was you, Joe Blair, I wouldn't try ter make out a case. Billy Epperson is o' full age—free, white and twenty-one. Nobody can't be teched fer runnin' away with him, and I'm bound ter swear, ef you put me on the stand, that he's the one abducted. Better shake hands all round and come on ter my house. I'm bound ter give an infare fer the prettiest and the grittiest little gal in the county."

The Problem Solved.

When the man with the penchant for mathematics boarded a Twenty-third street cross town car, he was inclined to be controversial. He had something on his mind, and he wanted to unburden himself.

"If a man is on a car going north or south and he strikes a sudden curve going east or west, which way does he go?" he asked.

"The men on the back platform to whom the question was addressed didn't want to commit themselves. One little dried up man who had charge of a laundry basket full of clothes suggested that the passenger would go northeast or southwest.

"That's because you don't know anything about tangents," interrupted the mathematician. "Now, if a man is on a car going east or west and he strikes a curve going north or south, or vice versa—"

Just then the cross town car gave a sudden jerk and swept out of the tracks of the Lexington avenue line near Broadway. The mathematician man bumped against the conductor, careened off the rear railing and landed in the basket of clothes. When he was assisted to his feet, he said with the air of a man who suffered to make a discovery for science:

"I guess I was wrong. He hits all the points of the compass."—New York Press.

No Gentleman Is Impolite.

It is a good thing to remember in these days of hurry and bustle, of competition and business excitement, that politeness, which costs nothing, may often result in substantial benefits. It never pays to be rude, no matter whether the rudeness is to a man of influence or to a pauper. In the one case the rudeness may be followed by unpleasant material consequences; in the other one must feel a loss of self respect, and self respect is a valuable asset.

There are plenty of opportunities for politeness in this whirling city of affairs. In the street car, at the theater, in crowded office buildings, in the streets themselves, you demonstrate several times a day whether you are a gentleman or a boor. And it is quite beside the mark to say that one has no time to bow and scrape to do his little thing and that little thing. One always has time or ought always to have time for at least a pleasant look, a kindly word, a friendly action. No gentleman ever forgets his good manners.—New York Press.

The Genesis of the Cravat.

Cravats date from the incursion of the Croats into French territory during the Thirty Years' war. The French termed these invaders "Cravates," and a freak of fashion made their somewhat clumsy neck gear popular about 1630.

The fancy must have spread very rapidly, for we find lace cravats with broad ends hanging in front replacing the wide collars of the cavaliers during the earlier stages of the civil war in France.

Charles II. made white cravats a part of the uniform of his Life and Dragoon guards.

The palmy period of the cravat was early in the eighteenth century, when these articles were made of the very finest lace and were so expensive that even the king could not afford to have more than two of them in his wardrobe.

Bonaparte and the Violets.

Bonaparte having on his departure for the island of Elba promised his confidential friends to return in the violet season, his adherents adopted the above simple flower as a rallying signal. "Corporal Violet" became their favorite toast, and each was distinguished by a gold ring with a violet in enamel and the motto, "Elle repartira au printemps." (It will appear again in spring.) As soon as it became generally known that he had landed at Frejus a multitude of the women of Paris were seen with baskets full of these flowers, which were purchased and worn by his friends without exciting the least suspicion. It was customary on meeting any one thus decorated to ask, "Almeuz vous la violette?" (Do you like the violet?) when, if they answered "Oui" (yes), it was certain the party was not a confederate. But if the reply was "Non" (no), they recognized an adherent and completed the sentence, "Elle reparaitra au printemps!"

Path Breaker For Lightning.

In the "Annalen der Physik" there is a paper by Herr Walter on the genesis of lightning in which he shows that lightning flashes are preceded by minor flashes, which, as it were, feel the way and mark the course for the major flash or flashes. Something of the kind is also observed in electric sparks. The path, once marked, is utilized for further discharges; hence photographs of lightning taken with a moving camera may show more than one flash. One picture shows three main flashes at intervals of .0177 and .0489 parts of a second between. Of course to the eye they seemed one flash. Another picture showed five flashes lasting altogether a quarter of a second. Although signs of an alternating discharge were seen on one picture, it may be taken for granted that as a rule lightning is a series of continuous discharges from cloud to earth.

Had No Money to Burn.

"I worked for John D. Rockefeller once," says a Boston landscape gardener. "One morning I was out in the ground doing some work among the plants and flowers, and as I worked I smoked. Pretty soon the old man strolled out that way and when he came up to where I was said in a quiet way, 'I never had any money to burn.' I didn't tumble for a second, and he stood there looking at me. 'I have managed to put away a few dollars,' he continued, 'but I never had any money to burn.' It came to me all at once what he meant, and I threw the cigar away. Next morning when he came around, he wasn't smoking. He came up with a smile on his face and said, 'Well, the stove isn't going today.'"

Hard to Answer.

A Chicago dentist tells this story: "Some years ago a young woman recently from the Emerald Isle called at my office to have some dental work done. I examined her teeth and found that among them was one so badly wasted that it was not worth filling. I told her this. 'How long,' she asked, 'do you think it would last if I were filled?' 'I have no idea,' I replied. 'Not very long anyway.' 'Well, how long do you think,' she persisted. 'I cannot say,' I returned. 'I would not guarantee it for any length of time.' Still anxious and determined to secure a favorable and definite answer, she asked, 'Will it last longer than you think it will?'"

Theory and Practice.

Here is a good story from the collection of a German school inspector. The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?" "Clean them," was the prompt reply. "When ought you to clean them?" "Morning, noon and night." "What are they to be cleaned with?" "With a toothbrush." "Very good. Have you a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your father a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your mother a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?" "We sell them, sir."

Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to be good authority that a representative of the Prussian government asked of a French astrologer the proper time to pick a quarrel with France. After carefully comparing horoscopes of high officials he answered that any hour in the afternoon as near as possible midway between the 9th and 14th of July, 1870. On the 11th of July, William snubbed Benedetti, the French emissary, and on the 12th friendly relations ceased.

Overmatched.

"Now, witness," said the lawyer, "you say that your hearing is good?" "Yes, sir."

"How good? Give me an illustration. Can you hear my watch tick?" "No, sir. It's three days since I saw you going into the pawnshop, and the watch must have run down by this time."

A Bright Student.

At a medical college some students were being questioned in anatomy, and one of them was asked, "What muscles were their origin in the popliteal space?" The bright student promptly replied, "Well, there's that one with the darned long name, and I don't remember the other two."

It was the oscillation of a chandelier in a cathedral that suggested to Galileo the use of the pendulum, and about the year 1630 he applied it to clocks.

It isn't what a man has, but what he does with it, that counts.—Comfort

Pitt as a Spendthrift.

How did Pitt spend his income and get into debt? During the greater part of his life, after he had come to man's estate, he was in office, and his income was about £10,000 per annum. He did not entertain, he did not gamble, he neither hunted nor shot, and yet at the end of seventeen years of this income of £10,000 per annum he was hopelessly in debt. That he was careless is very possible. Still, considering that his income was equal to £20,000 per annum now, how in the name of wonder did he spend it?

This is all the more mysterious, as he appears never to have paid his tradesmen. I have often seen it stated that England ought to be proud of one of her greatest statesmen having died poor. Neither Pitt nor England had reason to be proud of a statesman, enjoying an ample civil income, dying heavily in debt and making the payment of his tradesmen's bills dependent on parliament voting a sum to meet the liability.—London Truth.

How Sheridan Paid a Debt.

No one knew better the power possessed by a really polished compliment than Sheridan, and on innumerable occasions during that stormy theatrical management of his did he exert himself from a difficulty by means of one. A good instance is the following: An English nobleman who, after the manner of other of his peers, had married a beautiful actress once applied with much dignity in the greenroom to Mr. Sheridan for the arrears of her salary and vowed that he would not stir till they were paid. "My dear lord," said the impecunious manager, "this is too bad. You have taken from us the brightest jewel in the world, and you now quarrel with us for the little dust she has left behind her." The nobleman immediately burst out laughing, and over a bottle of wine the debt was canceled.—London Standard.

The Marine Engine Is Alive.

All good old chiefs love their engines and come to believe in them. To all of us assistants and "prentices they were not the mere machines that they appear to the outsider, but quite human. Every noise they made, every motion, every trick they had we knew and had the reason for it. Kipling speaks of the marine engine as the most sensitive thing man ever invented. There's a sort of cold, lifeless, though admirable, precision in a telescope and a fine regard for details in a photograph, but the marine engine is alive; it strains and labors desperately, it groans with rheumatism in its joints, screams with the pain of tight bearings, staggers and plunges against the oncoming seas, gets out of breath and runs away with itself, trembling like a frightened horse.—Benjamin Brooks in Scribner's.

Glaring Ectentory.

Uncle Absalom Ashby was much given to retelling old and hackneyed jokes. An acquaintance of his, thinking to cure him of his practice, one day gave him a copy of "Joe Miller's Jest Book," with the remark that he "might find something new in it."

The next time he met the old gentleman he asked him, "Well, uncle, what do you think of that book I gave you the other day?" "I don't know who that 'ere Joe Miller is," indignantly responded Uncle Absalom, "but I do know he's a thief. He's got hold of a lot of my best stories and printed 'em, consarn him!"

First Census Ways.

The original schedules of the first census are now contained in twenty-six bound volumes, preserved in the interior department. For the most part the headings of the schedules were written in by hand. Indeed, up to and including 1820 the assistant marshals generally used such paper as they happened to have, ruling it, writing in the headings and binding the sheets together themselves. In some cases merchants' account paper was used, and now and then the schedules were bound inside of a newspaper.—W. R. Merriam in Century.

Use Your Opportunities.

Today is the time to pursue fortune. The hour at hand is the one to make use of and the chances within our grasp—those we should seize. "To-morrow" is never here, and putting off the good we may have for a questionable future is not the best wisdom. Therefore, use to-day. Do the kindness before you, the duty nearest you, and tomorrow will take care of itself.

Turning Rust to Good Advantage.

A Hessian lieutenant of the name of Ludwig von Siegen noticed the effect of the dew upon his gun barrel, which had become rusted from the dampness. Some time after he experimented upon the discovery and obtained what is now known as mezzotint. In the year 1643 he engraved a portrait of Princess Amelia of Hesse by its application.

Then the Chase Began.

"Please let me pass," said the tramp, "so that I may speak to your mistress. I'm hungry, my trousers are beginning to fray, and I'm eager to get a little help."

"And I," interrupted the buldog, getting into action, "am hungry and eager for the fray."

Lord Professions.

Uncle Reuben says: "I want to grow old without growin' cynical. But I nebber hear a man begin to talk 'bout his conscience 'n' his duty widout lookin' to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife that he doesn't appear in her clothes.—Athenian Globe.

The Story of Irish Poplin.

The story of Irish poplin is a curious one. Lady Carey was to be presented at the court of Louis Philippe. She took with her to Paris the first being made in Belfast. It was of a creamy white, embroidered all over with little dots and sprigs of gold. Lady Carey took it to a Parisian dressmaker, and the modiste went into ecstasies over it. On her way up the stairs to the reception rooms at the Tuilleries Lady Carey felt a pull at her dress. Afraid of pickpockets, she turned quickly. "A beg a thousand pardons," said a splendidly dressed woman who stood behind her, "but would you tell me what your dress is made of? I never saw anything so exquisite in my life."

A dozen times that evening Lady Carey had a similar experience, and the result was one of the most extraordinary crazes for poplin that ever was experienced for any new fabric. One Irish firm sold £24,000 worth of the material within a year, and three large Belfast houses are said to have founded their present large fortunes on Irish poplin.

Tobacco Worth Its Weight in Silver.

In England the first pipes used appear to have been made of clay, with narrow bowls and contracted mouths. Then as the habit grew stronger and tobacco became cheaper something more capacious would be required. These are the pipes which under the name of "fairy pipes" are sometimes dug up and preserved as interesting relics of the past. Aubrey, writing about 1680, says: "The English people first had silver pipes, but the ordinary sort made use of walnut shell and straw. I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man to smoke the table. Within these thirty-five years 'twas scandalous for a divine to take tobacco. It was then sold for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeoman neighbours say that when they went to market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against tobacco. Now the customers of it are the greatest his majesty hath."

Playing Cards in Russia.

In Russia the manufacture of playing cards is an imperial monopoly. In 1848 14,000 packs were issued daily, but the demand was so much in excess of this that a petition was addressed to the czar praying for a still more liberal supply. Among the card devotees the Russian soldiers are conspicuous. They commonly carry packs in their pockets, but when there is an actual call to arms and they prepare themselves for the battlefield they make it a point to get rid of all their cards. This is due to a superstition amounting to conviction, which leads them to believe that to retain them upon their persons at such a time would be to court grave disaster.

How to Preserve Leaves and Plants.

To preserve leaves and other parts of plants properly they should be placed between sheets of blotting paper, and the papers should be changed once a day for two or three days. They should be dried as rapidly as possible by passing a warm flatiron over the paper each time the change is made. They should be kept under moderate pressure at first, and to insure even pressing it will be well to place a stiff piece of cardboard or strawboard at intervals between the sheets. When the drying appears to be well advanced, the pressure on the specimens may be increased.

Curious Rent.

At Broughton, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, England, some lands are held by the following tenure: "Every year on Palm Sunday a person from Broughton enters the church porch at Calster having a green silk purse containing 2 shillings and a penny tied up at the end of a cart whip, which he cracks three times in the porch and stays there until the second lesson begins. Then he enters the church and cracks the whip again, finally depositing the purse and contents."

Long People Are Seldom Fat.

Some persons are born with a hereditary tendency to become fat, others with a tendency to leanness. It is the same among the lower animals. The hog is a sort of machine for transforming the odds and ends of food into fat, but the farmer knows long legs and snout a little pig with long legs and snout will work off the fat as fast as it can be made. So long legged person seldom inclines to obesity.

A Quaint Epitaph.

The following epitaph is from a monument in a cemetery in Newark, N. J.:

Here lies the body of John Black.

That cherry tree of luscious fruit beguiled him to too high a height. The branch did break and down he fell. As he broke his neck and died. Also three infant children.

Fitting.

Mother—I wonder what we can do with Johnny? He has such a way of exaggerating everything. He is always making a mountain out of a molehill.

Father—I think my dear we had better make him an anclebender.

Congenial Spirits.

Fritilla—Was your dinner a social success? Clorinda—Yes, indeed. You see, I was careful to invite only people who have the same kind of nervous prostration.

The Influence of the Trees.

When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our dwelling more wholesome and happier places for those who come after us if not for ourselves.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XV.

Half fascinated, I was continuing to gaze at Vizard's face in the mirror when I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking round, caught Kennard's warning eye.

"Don't give yourself away like that," he whispered. "Go out on the platform. I will join you directly and bring your refreshment to you. He has not seen you yet. I think."

I slipped quietly from the counter and on to the dimly lighted platform, and waited anxiously for Kennard's coming in the darkest corner I could find. He was longer than I expected, but when he did appear I was able to guess from his manner that something important had occurred.

"I have been picking pockets," I will excuse the platitude—you eat," was the astonishing remark with which he handed me a packet of sandwiches and a flask of wine. The moment I had relieved him of the momentary gasket and proceeded to scrutinize what looked like several visiting cards. When he had held them all up to the light in turn, and turned them over and over again, he came back to me, his keen eyes twinkling brightly in the gloom.

"I have scored one against them at last," he said, "but there is no time to tell you now, for here comes the train. Stand well back in the shadow. We must be guided by circumstances on the journey, but if by any chance I am separated from you, make the best of your way to Naples, and wait for the ship. Once out of Genoa, at the first opportunity you may safely resume your own character again. Ah! there comes Vizard from the bullet; he must be confident of your going south, for he is making straight for that first-class carriage without any attempt to watch the passengers. Come this way."

The train had clanked itself to a standstill, and the usual scramble for seats began. Vizard went to a carriage nearly opposite the refreshment-room, and as I followed Kennard to a third-class compartment nearer the engine I saw that he had already seated himself in a corner and begun to read a paper, as though not at all interested in surroundings. Kennard chose a compartment in which three Italians of the peasant class were travelling, and he paused on the step to say in a whisper that for the present I had better remain dumb.

We started without further incident, and my companion sat in silence, his eyes fixed on the paper. I looked at his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and there onwards as far as Spezia, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the train steamed into Spezia they, too, made preparations for departure, and I looked forward to being able to indulge in the relief of speech during the rest of the journey.

When the train had stopped and the Italians had got out, Kennard also rose from his seat.

"Keep your seat," he said. "There is a five-minute's wait here, and I want to try an experiment."

He disappeared among the crowd on the platform, and I sat in the far corner, hoping that at that early hour the five minutes would pass when the sight of Vizard strolling slowly along the line of carriages caused me to shrink back and shade my face with my hand. But peeping between my fingers I saw that he kept his eyes straight in front, and saw no sign of interest in the compartment as he went by. Half a minute later he

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

ject. I know now that the cause of his reluctance on the nature of his discovery lay in the fear that it might be a source of danger to me, and yet, strangely enough, he was shortly to be the means, on the spur of the moment, of exposing me to that very danger. I could not resist, however, as he was allowed to share the theory he had evidently formed as to the plots in which Zaverlat and Vizard were engaged. I had understood, of course, that he apprehended danger to the lives of some of the passengers on the Queen of Night. Aline being among the number, but the why and the wherefore was what I was totally unable to fathom.

He thought a little before answering, and then said: "Well, it is fair that you should know, for I think that we shall either break up the combination once for all, or both lose our lives in the attempt. My belief is that the ship you recently commanded is nothing more or less than a floating murder-trap, in which Zaverlat is engaged by the owners as the agent of the passengers to poison certain of the passengers every voyage. It is a syndicate of professional criminals working regularly for a gigantic stake. If I am right, they must not, say, forty or fifty miles, but a hundred miles over and above their legitimate profits on the professed pleasure-cruise, and they no doubt are large."

"But how could such a systematic business be carried on—how could wretches willing to use such an insatiable knife as a dagger?" I cried, aghast at the magnitude of his suggestion.

"By means of perfect organization, and by the details only being known to the principals who carry them out," was the reply. "For instance, you yourself have in your hand a card which has been made up and above their legitimate profits on the professed pleasure-cruise, and they no doubt are large."

"By means of perfect organization, and by the details only being known to the principals who carry them out," was the reply. "For instance, you yourself have in your hand a card which has been made up and above their legitimate profits on the professed pleasure-cruise, and they no doubt are large."

"All points the same way," he said, and relapsed into silence, from which I failed to tempt him till the train began to slacken speed for the quarter of an hour's stop at Pisa. Then he expressed his intention of again minimizing the risk of Vizard associating the two of us by leaving the carriage while we were in the station. "Keep my seat for me in the footboard directly we reached the platform."

Pisa being the junction for the port and favorite watering-place of Loughorn, there was plenty of bustle in the station, though, most of the passengers being English and American tourists, travelling first class, there seemed every chance of our retaining our privacy. There was the usual scramble for the refreshment room, the door of which was within arm's reach of where I sat, but neither among the crowds jostling into it, or passing the carriage, as at Spezia, did I catch a glimpse of Vizard. The time went slowly, and I was glad when the bell rang at last and the people hurried back to their seats.

Sitting in the corner furthest from the platform, I watched eagerly for Kennard's return, wondering if he would bring any news. Suddenly, just as I caught sight of him approaching the carriage, the sound of breathing within a few inches of my face caused me to look round at the open window next which I was sitting. There, close to me, and within touch of my hand, stood Vizard on the look-out for passengers, his features ablaze with triumphant malice. I had barely time to see the gleam of steel in his clenched fist, when Kennard opened the other door and sprang into the compartment, the train beginning to move at the same moment. He took in the situation at a glance, and his eyes smarted fire.

"The Black Arrow pierces the Red Heart no more!" he cried, and dashing past me sprang out, two seconds after Vizard with a bitter curse had disappeared in the darkness.

At another minute the train had gathered speed, and I was alone in the carriage—benefit of friend and foe.

(To Be Continued.)

"BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life Is Impossible at a Height of More Than 6½ Miles Above the Earth.

The smoke from the great volcanoes in the other hemisphere constantly blows to the west, showing that the trade wind in that part of the world is a current at least 15,000 ft. thick. On the Peak of Teneriffe the clouds which form against the steady stream of air in a direction contrary to that of the wind at sea level. The curious fact has been noted that the mean lower limit of this anti-trade wind is greater in summer than in winter. In October it sits at 6,000 feet; in May it is 9,000 feet.

But in these islands, and in most other places, there are no mountain peaks sufficiently lofty to give sim-

ilar information about the upper air currents. In any case, what mountains tell is a portion of the information we want about the great air sea, at the bottom of which we live.

Man has sounded the utmost depths of the ocean, but sounding the air is a far more difficult problem. We shall probably never know for certain how deep the atmosphere is. A few years ago forty miles was supposed to be its limit. At present it is fairly certain that there is some air as much as 500 miles from the earth's surface. This information has been gained by

WATCHING METEORS.

Since it is impossible for man to sustain life at a height of more than six and a half miles above the earth, weather experts have taken to the use of small trial balloons, which carry no passenger, but several self-registering instruments, by means of which the temperature, pressure, and amount of moisture in the air are automatically recorded. Up till now, however, these balloons were sent up only for three days, the instruments of silk, and cost \$125 each. Now, however, it has been found that varnished paper does equally well. Small balloons of paper cost only 112.50, just one-tenth of the expense of the silk.

One of these trial balloons, sent up recently by M. de Bort, director of the Trappes Observatory, reached the amazing height above the earth of 45,000 feet, and its thermometer was found to register a cold of 103 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, which is about 39 degrees below the extreme of Polar winter weather.

More than \$2,000 was the price paid for a small trial balloon recently purchased by the French Meteorological Department, for the purpose of testing the weather of the Sahara. As the trip is expected to last four or five days, the instruments are all fitted with elaborate clockwork machinery to operate them for five days. Also a camera is carried, with a long strip of film. It is so arranged that an exposure will be made once

ONCE EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by water ballast. A line hangs below the car, and whenever it touches ground a valve is opened, and a certain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts discovered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but remains constant. Indeed, sometimes rises. The point of greatest cold is, in winter, about 30,000 feet; in summer, about 38,000 feet. At and above this height it appears that violent winds are quite unknown. The air currents flow on steadily and quietly.

Balloons being expensive and very unreliable, as it is impossible to construct a gas envelope that will not leak, the latest invention for probing the air is the box-kite. The American meteorologist, Dr. C. G. Abbot, has been using a kite entirely upon kite observations. Professor W. L. Moore began in 1898 the most complete survey of the upper air ever undertaken. A number of different stations were equipped with kites, and self-recording instruments were sent up every day when possible.

The Blue Hill Observatory has the biggest kite. It contains 70 square feet of surface, and its pull in a breeze is fully 100 pounds. No man could manage it, so a steam winch is used, which unwinds and reels in against the steel wire which holds the kite. This wire is no thicker than a pin, but will stand

A STRAIN OF 300 POUNDS.

The meteorograph which these kites carry contains no fewer than five self-registering instruments, yet weighs only two pounds. It is chiefly made of aluminum. When it is wished to attain great heights, a team of kites is used. By using three on the same wire, a height of 12,000 feet has been reached frequently; and once 15,000 feet, or more than three miles above sea-level, was attained.

Many points of great interest have been discovered by kites. The Blue Hill kite, when the sea breeze is blowing, ascertains the wind, and then invariably changes its direction. Above that height a contrary current is blowing.

Everyone has noticed the little fluffy cumulus clouds which fly up rapidly across a summer sky. These clouds are not so light as they seem. It has been discovered that when a kite approaches a cloud of this sort, it makes a tremendous jump upwards. Temperature readings secured by kites prove that during the great layers of hot air during the great heats of summer are usually no more than 500 feet thick—that is, on the hottest day an ascent of 500 feet only would place one in a comfortable temperature. The layer of cold air which lies above a frost in winter, is usually far thicker; yet on several occasions a thermometer sent up when the ground was covered with snow and ice has recorded a temperature 19 degrees to 15 degrees above freezing point at a height of 2,000 feet.—London Answers.

Piles

She — "Albert, I have come to the conclusion that I love George better than I love you, and—"

He — "What about the engagement ring I gave you to wear?" She — "Oh, that's all right. George says he won't object if I wear it."

"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, eh?" "Yes, Jim." "Well, cheer up, man! Adversity tries us and shows up our better qualities."

"Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was a solemn old Judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

ON THE FARM.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

The practice of shallow cultivation may be carried too far. The depth of the soil mulch has much to do with the water conserved in the soil. Prof. King found that a mellow soil, mulch one inch deep did not keep as much water in the soil as a mulch two inches deep, and a mulch two inches deep conserved less moisture than a mulch three inches deep.

The principle of conserving soil moisture by cultivation is to produce a mulch of loose, mellow soil which breaks the rise of capillary water to the surface. The loose soil acts as a blanket not only to keep the water in but to keep the dry, hot air out, or from coming in contact with the moist soil, thus preventing evaporation and retaining the moisture in the firm soil beneath the blanket of mellow soil. A thick blanket should be more effective than a thin blanket. However, very deep cultivation may cause a waste of moisture in the surface soil, because the loosened part dries out, and the roots, also, would have less feeding ground in the richest part of the soil.

The first cultivation of corn, potatoes or any other crop should be shallow rather than deep, as is often recommended, and the latter cultivation should be deeper. A thin mulch will retain the moisture during the moist, cool weather of spring, but later in the season when the hot, dry days of July and August come, a deep mulch is necessary in order to keep the soil from drying out.

Shallow cultivation early in the season is also favorable to the quick warming of the soil. Loose soil is not a good heat conductor and more heat can reach the firm soil through a thin mulch than through a thick one. The weeds are also killed by early shallow cultivation better than by deep cultivation.

We cannot control the rainfall, but we can, when we have learned that they are, practice such a system of cultivation and rotation of crops as will conserve sufficient moisture in the soil to produce profitable crops in very dry seasons.

STUDY OF WEEDS.

In the great war against weeds, it is of the utmost importance that farmers become familiar with their distinctive peculiarities as to habits of growth and the general appearance of the plants and their seed, so that they may be able to adopt suitable measures for fighting them.

Like all other plants, weeds are classified according to their length of life, as annuals, biennials, and perennials. Annuals, as their name implies, exhaust themselves in a single season. They are of two classes: winter annuals and summer annuals. The first named variety spring up in the fall and live over winter, producing seed early in the summer; while the summer annuals spring up, grow, and die during the summer season. Biennials, although existing two years, only produce one crop of seed. During the first year they devote their energy to the production of seed-making materials, which are stored up in a fleshy taproot. The second year, the plant develops more fully, matures seed, and dies.

Perennials, like biennials, produce neither flower nor seed the first year. Unlike biennials, however, they yield repeated crops during succeeding seasons. There are two classes of this variety of weeds. One having creeping or underground stems, by which the plant spreads, and another which has an ordinary root, but does not multiply by that means. To this class belong bulbous and taproot perennials. Although a knowledge as to whether the life-history of a weed extends over one, two or more years may be of great value when methods of eradication are being considered, yet it must be remembered that annuals, for example, differ very much in the amount of labor necessary to destroy them. Each weed should be known, and, in this country, where they are alarming in their increase, an effort should be made to encourage public school pupils to become interested in this work.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

The quantity of the seed depends upon the condition of the soil. Mr. A. A. Berry, whose clover is raised and sold inoculated with clover bacteria, much less seed will be required and the stand is more easily obtained. Eight to 15 pounds of seed per acre of either white clover, or clover and timothy or standard

Nervous Diseases

CURED BY Munyon's Nerve Cure.



"I believe that more than 90 per cent. of business failures can be traced to ill-health."—Munyon.

Nervous disorders, especially among women, are becoming alarmingly prevalent. In their train are found insomnia, melancholia, neuritis, epilepsy and insanity. I feel proud to think that in my Nerve Cure I have supplied a perfect boon to suffering humanity, and one that will live in the hearts and lives of the people long after I am gone. If you are troubled with nervousness, if you cannot sleep, if you feel irritable, if you feel weak and exhausted, I most earnestly ask you to try my Nerve Cure.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Nerve Cure. A vital. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. Relieves stomach distress instantly. Price 25c. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c. Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U.S.A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

THAT "COW" SMELL.

Many persons very justifiably object to the stable odor which seems always present with some people, more particularly with those who persist in milking with wet hands. This is unnecessary, though not infrequently it declines to yield to ordinary soap and water, thereby increasing the annoyance. Not long since we heard of a remedy which is reported to be satisfactory and which is certainly simplicity itself. Some genius had the happy thought—sort of homeopathic notion—that one odor might kill another and being itself less persistent, thereby get rid of both. This idea is simply too good to smoke your hands and parts of the person affected; use any material that will smoke after you deaden the blaze. Let it run over the hands and clothing and it will change the odor to that of whatever a splint of any kind of wood or dry weed or some kind of herb, or, if you are a smoker, your cigar or pipe, will do it and you have their odor instead of that stable odor. What would leave the most pleasant odor would be the smoke from a splint of hickory or sassafras wood. The smoke smell thereby becomes less and less after contact with the air and for good clothing, which smells of the stable is certainly a thing to be avoided.

Mrs. Gayboy (severely) — "What time did you get home last night?"

Gayboy (cautiously) — "Oh, a little after dark." "After dark? Why, it was daylight when you came in." "Well, isn't that after dark?"

"My friends," said a politician the other day, with a burst of ingenious eloquence, "I will be honest—"

The terrible outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

No Energy For The Daily Work

But Rich Blood Makes the Weak Strong and the Blood is Made Rich by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

You are tired, listless, weak and languid; have no interest in your work; lack the energy required for going about your usual occupation; your appetite is not good, and your meals have no attraction for you; you have headaches, it may be, and spells of weakness, and dizziness; you feel down-hearted and discouraged, and wonder what causes you to be so miserable.

It is the blood. The blood is thin, weak and watery, and lacking in the qualities which go to form the machinery of the body, and your health has become run down, the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it has proven itself to be the most satisfactory spring medicine and system-builder that can be obtained.

Mrs. G. M. Brown, Cobourg, Ont., states: "I was completely run down in health last spring, and could not do one day's work without being laid up for about two days afterward. I felt weak, lan-

guid and miserable most of the time, and was often blue and discouraged because my continued ill-health. When in this state I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so, with most satisfactory results. It built up my system wonderfully, strengthened and fostered my nerves, and took away all feeling of languor and fatigue. I cannot say anything too good about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and hope that others may profit by my experience. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound to be beneficial to you, for it is composed of nature's greatest restoratives, and acts in accordance with nature's laws. Gradually and certainly it increases flesh and weight, adds new firm muscles and tissues to the body, rounds out the form, and instills new energy and vigor into the system. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.



THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 35

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.35 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

HATS.



As Far as You Can See Him

You can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried these:

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest Panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS and MATS in large quantities.

LINOLEUM, 4 yds. wide, extra heavy, \$2.40 yd.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS and TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

The Ladies' friend, Silver Soap, for cleaning Silverware, 10c. cake. Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantee right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Victoria Park Meeting.

A meeting of the subscribers to Victoria Park was held on Tuesday eve., April 28th. On motion Col. J. Earl Halliwell was elected Chairman and W. A. Parker, Secretary. pro tem. Members present, Col. J. Earl Halliwell, W. A. Parker, Jas. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, T. A. Eggleton, G. G. Thrasher, Rev. S. S. Burns, G. E. Kennedy, Geo. Lagrow, Chas. E. Parker, Fred. T. Ward.

On motion Fred. T. Ward was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Jas. Boldrick, Chairman; Geo. Lagrow, C. E. Parker, L. Meiklejohn and Fred. T. Ward. This directorate was authorized to transact all business in connection with the management of matters connected with the park during the year and report at the next annual meeting, which it was decided to hold on the fourth Friday of March in each year, and notice of such meeting to be called by notice in the News-Argus.

The following committee was appointed to act with a committee from the Horticultural Society, in reference to making improvements:—Jas. Boldrick, Chas. E. Parker and Geo. Lagrow.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—That this meeting wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the kindly interest taken by the Horticultural Society in devoting time and money in the improvement of the park, and suggest that their directors act in conjunction with our directors in beautifying the park.

The Secretary of the society G. G. Thrasher being present, was directed to convey the same to the President and members of the Horticultural Society.

Meeting adjourned. The directors of the park would ask, that while the park is retained as a play ground, that every precaution be taken against damaging the trees.

FRED. T. WARD, Sec.

Mr. Carnegie's Advice.

Put all your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket. Do not be particular; take what the gods offer.

Instead of the question, "What must I do for my employer?" substitute, "What can I do?"

You will often hear the false axiom, "Give orders if you are a boss owner." Don't you do it. Always break orders to obey orders.

Remember President Garfield's doctrine: "The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty."

Do not forget that liquor and speculation are the Scylla and Charybdis of the young man's business sea, and endorsement his rock ahead. It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins. Have your amusements.

There is always a "boom" in brains; cultivate that crop.

If tempted to speculate, say to the tempter that you would prefer to go to a well-conducted house where they cheat fair.

An honest day's work well performed is not a bad sort of prayer.

I would almost as soon leave a young man a curse as burden him with the almighty dollar.

All pure coins have their counterfeit; the counterfeit of business is speculation. It would be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey and contribute most to the hive.

Family influence passes for nothing. True education can be obtained outside the schools; genius is not an indigenous plant in the groves academic, but a wild flower found in the woods all by itself.

Nobody in the world wants to keep down ability. Everybody has an outstretched hand for it.

Many men are to be met with in this life who would have been great and successful had the world rated them at the value they placed upon themselves.

During the period extending from the first of May until September over 450,000 men will be under military training at the various camps in Britain. The present drill season is the first of consequence since 1898. Prior to the grand manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain in September this year, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regular Army Corps will be exercised independently at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, and Cullinstown in very important work, in which Marconigrams and motors will figure. Sandwiched in with the training of the regulars the militia and volunteers will occupy the great southern camping grounds between Shorncliffe and Salisbury with nearly 100,000 men.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$2,000,000.00.
Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$1,263,764.00.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal,
President.

DUNCAN M. STEWART,
General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

Our Assets

Immediately available are maintained at such figures as to insure Absolute Security to the Depositor.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

A Gentleman.

None but college-bred are gentlemen.—Mrs. Astor.

What is a gentleman? A man who reads, and perhaps can speak Some French, some German, a little Greek?

A proud product of a costly school— Sometimes a sage or sometimes a fool? A man who by nature is rude or gruff, But who boasts a degree is that enough? Is that a gentleman?

What of the men who paved Their way through life on a noble plane And built on virtue without a stain? And what of the men who loved mankind With all the strength of a courtly mind, And lived alone for the good in life, Angels of peace in a world of strife, Their virtues all self-taught?

What of the man who died The tears that welled from a broken heart And gave the failure another start, Or lent his hand, in their deep distress, To those who'd swoon in the mighty press?

Is there no place for this gentle man Within this very exclusive clan? Must he remain outside?

Show me the simple man Whose gentle speech is a soothing balm To aching hearts, and whose quiet, calm, And gentle manners dispel the cloud That hangs o'er life like a gloomy shroud

What boots where he got it? Why hunt for the source? He may have omitted the college course And yet be a gentleman.

—Baltimore 'News.'

The Pilgrimage.

There is a pilgrimage to the Canadian Northwest, there's a crossing of the ocean, a landing, and then a moving over the continent. Yes, there's a pilgrimage on, but there's a greater pilgrimage than that. Here are a few hundred, or a few thousand at most, who move to a land of promise, to a certain land, to one they see in the atlas, to one they may possess materially; but think of the innumerable host in that greater pilgrimage, as the whole world moves on, moves on, to where? It is not written in the atlas, it is not discovered by the most hungry telescope. And as the whole world moves I cry the question, moves on to where?

The settlers who pass through our land have their eyes upon the goal, upon the acres to be definitely possessed, but we who pass, what will we own when we cease from the journey, this pilgrimage, which we have been pleased to call life? And so the world moves on, and who can count the pilgrims? Some will win the prizes in the West, to some will be the fertile soil, the pleasant wind, the bursting barn, to some it will be the golden West, indeed. And so in our pilgrimage we have seen to some the laughter, to some the tears, to some great things, to some the menial round. And, as on goes the pilgrimage west, so on goes the whole world to the further west, to the deep valley and the shadow that is darker than that of the mightiest Rocky.

Who is the King but a pilgrim, wearing well the crown perhaps, but by what might is his future more assured than that of his meanest peasant? On goes the King to where? To-day the levee, the splendid equipments, the plush and ermine, the bewigged, bepowdered humble men about him; but to-morrow, oh pilgrim King, to-morrow, what?

On goes the Premier of the Empire, on to the plans of his brief day, his great ships, his great ideas; but to-morrow, oh pilgrim Premier, to-morrow, what?

On goes the rich man on to his carriage, on to his great house, on, merging, planning, and combining, and gaining; but to-morrow, oh rich man, to-morrow, what?

On goes the scientist, pulling from the universe star after star, numbering and naming and proclaiming them, delving into the earth and aging it, giving each successive age a birthday, looking into the elements, and receiving answer there. But to-morrow, oh scientist, to-morrow, what?

And I notice as these lesser play-day pilgrims go to this golden Canadian West they go prepared as those who go to a strange land. And I ask of the King, of the Premier, of the rich man, of the scientist, and of the mournful souls, are we going unprepared, for me thinks to-night I hear the footfall of a whole world marching, and as I ask what of to-morrow, men, what of to-morrow? there is no certain answer.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND.

Forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Folger Station and Westbrook villages, north and west of Kingston.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

A BIGGER AND BETTER STOCK.

We feel confident that there is assembled at "Sterling Hall" the largest and best stock of General Dry Goods, Housefurnishings and Men's Wear ever offered in this town to May buyers. We also think we have lots of good things to charm the most particular, and are anxious to give you the best of our good buying.

WINDOW WONDERS.

We have had an open eye to newness in Window Draperies. Hence comes a fine line of Lace Curtains in Nottingham and Swiss Nets in Floral and Battenburg effects, at 25c. to \$5.00 per pair.

Ruffled Bobbinets, in plain and dotted muslins, and plain and dotted nets, at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yd.

Also, a full line of Scrims, Fancy Colored Muslins, Sash Curtains, Muslins and Laces, and Battenburg Door Panels.

COTTON HOSE.

Purse pleasers, in extra heavy, full sizes, at 10c. pr.
" " " in Hermsdorf dyed, full sizes, 2 pairs for 25c.

STRAW HATS.

Ready to fit the Boys and Girls with Sailors and Turbans at 15c. to 75c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Our stock in this line is very complete in all lines. Beauty and worth go hand in hand to win your approval. Have a look.

PARASOLS—Ready for sunshine and marked at a low margin, 50c. to \$5.

BARGAIN SUITS.

Come in for a fine opportunity to fit yourself either with the best that are made in Fine Worsted or cheap Tweed Suits. In either case you will be pleased. No sacrifice in quality, only in the price. We have special bargains in Tweed Suits at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00, regular \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50. All sizes.

RAGLAN RAINCOATS.

Six Bargain Coats, in Oxford Grey, sizes 38, 40, 42, regular \$7.00 for \$5.00.

SHIRTS.

It's a pleasure to sell our "Crescent" brand Fine Colored Shirts. There's solid worth in every one. The fit, the make and the colorings are perfect. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

HERE'S HEALTH TO YOUR PURSE.

5 lbs. Village Biscuit for 25c.	3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.
Baking Butter, - 10c. lb.	Compound Lard, - 12c. lb.
4 lbs. Cleaned Currants for 25c.	

W. R. MATHER.

New Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

The Latest and Best SHOE DRESSING.

Repairing done neatly. Rips sewed free.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.



Revs. Crossley and Hunter will commence special evangelistic services in Campbellford on Sunday next, May 17.

An eighteen pound grey lake trout was caught a few days ago in Salmon Lake, by Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Belleville.

Seymour township council has made a grant of \$25 to Menie Band. The band has been engaged for the Victoria Day celebration at Campbellford on May 25th.

The Annual Meeting of the

The Annual General Meeting of the Sine Creamery Association, will be held at Sine, on Tuesday, May 26th, 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a statement of the past season's business will be presented, dividends paid, officers elected for ensuing year, and any other business of interest to the association that may be brought before the meeting.

All accounts due the Association should be paid in before the above date.

M. W. SINE, V.S.,
Sine, May, 13, 1903.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Dated at the Clerk's Office,
Stirling, May 13, 1903.

TAKE NOTICE

That I have on hand a full line of Bugles, Muskets and Lumber Wagons, which will be sold cheap for cash or on short time. Good Blacksmith wanted.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for	25c.
8 lbs. Quaker Oats for	25c.
8 lbs. Lemon Biscuit	25c.
5 lbs. Wine Biscuit	25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

S. HOLDEN.

Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs from Pure Bred Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and B.B.R. Game Bantams, 50c. for setting of 13.

T. HUME BISSONNETTE,
Stirling.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the west side of John St. in the Village of Stirling. There is on the premises a good brick house, with woodshed attached. Also a good young orchard. For terms and further particulars apply to

Mrs. CATHERINE GALLAGHER,
Stirling, P.O.

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC.

Is the Most Miserable of Mortals
—Only Similar Sufferers Can
Understand His Hours of
Agony.

There is no mortal more miserable than the poor dyspeptic. He is never healthy, never happy—always ailing, always out of sorts. Every mouthful of food brings hours of distress—every moment of the day is spoiled and soured.

If you are a dyspeptic, you know the signs: the coated tongue, the dull headaches, the heartburn, the biliousness, the persistent torment after meals, the hopeless despondency. Any one of these signs points to indigestion. The one sure cure for indigestion is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood—that's the whole secret. Through the blood they will brace up your strength, awaken your liver and set your stomach right. If you ask your neighbor who you will find proof of this right at your own home, Mr. Charles Wood, of Ont., one of the thousands of dyspeptics cured by the use of these pills, says: "For upwards of twelve years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and nervousness. Everything I ate tortured me. I doctored almost everything recommended for this trouble, but never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Words cannot express the good these pills have done me. I am in better health than I have enjoyed in years before, and I have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail."

Bad blood is the mother of fifty diseases, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure them all, because they convert bad blood into good, rich, red blood, without which there can be neither health nor strength. Don't be persuaded to try something else—take nothing but the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMBITIOUS NAILS.

In days when superstition was more prevalent than it is now, the shape and appearance of the fingernails were considered to have reference to one's destiny. To learn the message of the fingernails it was necessary to rub them over with a compound of wax and soot, and then to hold them so that the sunlight fell fully on them. Then on the horny, transparent substance to rain signs and characters, we were supposed to appear, from which the future could be interpreted.

The present day nail sports say that a man with red and spotted nails has a hot temper, while pale, lead-colored nails are considered to denote a melancholy temperament. Narrow nails are supposed to betray ambition and a quarrelsome nature, while round-shaped nails are the distinguishing marks of love and knowledge and people of liberal sentiment. Concave, narrow-nails, and obstinate folk are supposed to have small nails; indolent people, fleshy; and those of a gentle, retiring nature, broad nails.

A HANDY QUESTION.

Joseph Chamberlain was delivering a political speech in Birmingham, England. The hall was so packed that not another human being could have crowded in. The enthusiasm was tremendous; but suddenly a scowling man arose in the middle of the crowd.

"What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled.

"Shame!" "Put him out!" yelled the crowd.

Three sturdy men hurried the interrupter a few yards, and others helped him to the street.

As he was picking himself up and brushing off the dirt, he grinned pleasantly at a man who had followed him from the hall, and who asked, "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?"

"I don't know," he replied, "and I don't care. I had a terrible toothache, and I couldn't get any way through that crowd, and the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

BATHED ONCE A YEAR.

The marbles in Westminster Palace are treated to a bath once a year. They are first washed off with water and then "puckered" in a pickle consisting of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, which removes the incrustations due to the smoke laden atmosphere and is said to do the marble no harm.

"Wonder why Van Major is always referring to his 'velvet lawn'?" "He's got a right to. He told me that with the grass seed he has sown and the red soil he's bought it has cost him just \$4.75 a yard."

BABY'S BEST FRIEND.

The best friend baby can have is a medicine that will relieve and cure the minor ailments that make his little life often very miserable. Such a friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They cure indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. All mothers have used these Tablets praise them. F. L. Bourgeois, Eastern Harbor, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and look upon them as an excellent remedy for colic, and they have done our baby much good in many ways." Little ones can't take these Tablets unless they are readily as candy, and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Once used always used where there are little ones in the home.

Send for mail order at 25 cents a box, writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.

Laws Which Compel Drivers to Avoid Crowding.

In London the law requires that every driver shall pass an examination. If he convulses the examiners that he is skillful and competent he secures a license. In addition, all vehicles are numbered and the number displayed conspicuously on the back.

The "hobby" stands on a platform raised a foot or so above the street level and called a "safety." A police lamp is placed on this and marks the spot where the driver must look for signals. The policeman sees a hand and all the drivers, even when crowded in the big squares, pull up at once. Should one fail to do so, the policeman doesn't yell at him or threaten him with arrest. He simply pulls out a memorandum book and puts down the number of the vehicle as the offending driver passes by on it, and that night makes a report of it.

The next day the driver is ordered to appear before the officer who issues the licenses, and if he fails to give a satisfactory excuse for disobeying the "hobby," his license is revoked.

All of which means that the drivers are all skillful men and have the best of reasons for obeying the signals of the police.

"You say there's a man at the door wishes to see me. Does he look like a gentleman?" "Well, not exactly like a gentleman, sir; just something like yourself."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath, that he is the owner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that he will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of GALLBLADDER DISEASE cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 10th day of December, A.D. 1890.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PAID FOR HIS BOAST.

A man moved to the country and bought a farm. He was just getting settled when a man with a book under his arm leaned over the fence and said:

"Just bought this land?"

"Yes."

"Very fine farm?"

"Yes, sir; very fine."

"Must be worth \$2,000."

"More than that. I paid \$3,000 for it. Then there are indications of coal on it, which are alone worth \$5,000."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, sir. There's coal on it. Then the new railway is going across one corner. I consider my farm worth \$15,000 of any man's money."

"Fifteen thousand, eh?"

"Yes, sir, \$15,000 at least. I wouldn't take a penny less. What are you putting down in the book?"

"Oh, nothing much. You see, I am the tax assessor. Other farms round here are not worth more'n \$1,500 or \$2,000, but I've just put yours down at the figure you mentioned because you insist. Good morning, sir. I glad you've moved into the neighborhood, and hope you'll stay some time."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

ROCKS INDIANS WORSHIP.

Of natural effigies, none are more remarkable than the two which can be seen in Conchise and near Los Angeles. The former shows the face of an Indian chief, while the latter is a surprising natural reproduction of a gigantic whale. The face of the Indian chief is an immense effigy, the profile being several miles in length; it is formed by the shape of the summit of a mountain range, and offers a spectacle of a face of great dignity looking upwards. The Indians revere it as the countenance of Conchise, a great chief.

It is not uncommon to find the skeleton of a whale on the summit of the coast ranges of California, and once, when a new street was being marked out in Los Angeles, the skeleton of a whale actually was dug up out of the earth. How these sea monsters found their way to these spots is not known. Thus, when you hear that the form of a whale is to be seen in the side of the rock, you are not surprised, but you become interested when you find that it is really a carving done by time and the elements, and not the remains of a once living creature. The rock has fallen or crumbled away in such a manner as to form the under part of the whale, the lower jaw, the open mouth, the nose and the eye—a wonderful eye-of-the-leviathan, while the upper part of the body is formed by the curvature of the rock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The intervals between the meals of large serpents like the anaconda or boa vary from 20 to 200 days.

Lover's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder for baby's use. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

"Mist'or," said Meandering Mike, "I tell you I was a better boy than you believe me." "Certainly," answered Mr. Leander Scraggs; "this is one of the most beautiful days that our versatile climate has yet produced."

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Mark

WOMAN AND THE PROVERBS.

A wonderful similarity exists in the sayings about women current in the various nations.

The Spanish rhyme has it: "Were a woman as little as she is good, a pea pod would make her a gown and a hood."

An old English saying: "If a man lose a woman and a farthing he will be sorry he lost the farthing."

The French adage: "A man of straw is worth a woman of gold."

The German: "There are only two good women in the world—one dead and the other can't be found."

The Scotch say: "Fondest men marry soon; wise men never."

In Fife they say: "The next best thing to no wife is a good wife."

The Arabian declares: "Words are women; deeds are men."

The Persian sage says that a woman's wisdom is under her heel."

The German affirms that every daughter of Eve would rather be beautiful than good."

The German also asserts that whenever there is mischief brewing a woman and a priest are at the bottom of it.

The Persian asserts that women and dragons are best out of the world."

The Corsican says: "Just as a good and a bad horse both need the spur, a good and a bad woman both need the stick."

The Hindoo: "A man is not obeyed by his wife in his own house, nor does she consider him her husband unless he beats her."

Another Hindoo proverb says: "Drive out a woman's nature with a pitchfork and it will return again and again."

The greatest medical authorities say that when food is not thoroughly digested it leaves a mass of undigested matter at a standstill, when immediately fermentation sets in, and which thrives from various gases and poisonous vapours, creating fullness of the stomach and bowels, bad breath, furred tongue, dizziness, but the worst of all is this generated poison passes into the blood, from which it is carried to the brain, nerves, kidneys, and every important part of the human anatomy. Cases of this kind are dangerous, and should be treated by a remedy of reputation. We have such a remedy in Dr. August Koenig's Ham-burg Drops, which has been successfully prescribed by the medical profession throughout the world for more than 50 years. It is a pharmaceutical preparation of the highest possible order of merit. St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., of Baltimore, are the sole proprietors, 50 cents. Directions in eleven languages.

Sweet Girl—"The man I marry must be both brave and brainy."

Adoring Youth—"When we were out sailing and upset, I saved you from a watery grave."

"That was brave, I admit, but it was not brainy." "Yes, it was. I upset the boat on purpose."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mrs. Henneque—"Married men live longer than single men." Henneque—"Yes; and it serves them right for being such fools."

DR. HAMMOND'S OPINION.

Expert Testimony on Wheeling—The Revival.

Dr. Hammond, one of New York's most foremost physicians, and an active member of the New York Athletic Club, was recently interviewed by a representative of the New York press, and asked his opinion as to the merits of cycling as exercise. The doctor stated very decidedly that he considered it absolutely the best possible, if taken with discretion. He of course excluded all persons with very weak hearts, or people of extremely delicate constitutions, but said that nearly every patient going through his hands rode a bicycle when convalescent, and that it was remarkable what progress they made towards health.

In Canada there has been an unprecedented revival of "wheeling," and it can be traced to no better cause than to the introduction of the Hygienic Cushion Frame. To use the words of the advertiser, "It is to wheeling what the Pullman is to railroading, and the bicycle is to the argument of the proverbal nut-shell. It allows the rider to hold a uniform position, while the wheels accommodate themselves to the roadbed. It has made bicycling an absolutely pleasant and healthy form of outing." "Massey-Harris," "Cleveland," "Bramford" and "Perfect" bicycles have this cushion frame.

"And what do you expect to make of your son when he comes of age, Mr. Smith?" "Oh, I don't know," replies Smith, despondently. "I think he'd make a very good husband for a rich girl."

Page Metal Gates

Single or double-light, strong, durable, economical, will stand up to the heaviest use, and with self-closing latches, which open either way. A child can open or close in a strong and safe manner. Best made in Canada. Write for Free Catalogue and Price List. The Page Metal Gate Co., Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Shouting Isn't Proving

In the matter of the so-called Catarrh Cures: Others grate and promise; we perform and prove.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

is a powder put in the nostril, not in the mouth. It is not a remedy but the cure, and the healing effect is felt at once. The breath will come freely, filling the system with a new vigor. Colds and Catarrh are relieved, and headache fully cured in ten minutes.

Catarrh of twenty years' standing cured in a few days.

Hon. George Taylor, the well known politician of Scranton, Pa., writes:

"Effect of Dr. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER can truly say magical. First application cleared my head instantly. I used according to directions, and I have not had the slightest symptoms since."

Dr. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS

make even a high liver a long liver. For indigestion, the liver, the bowels, and bowel irregularities, every pill is as good as a physician. Although they cost only ten cents for forty doses, 16.

One smile makes a flirtation. One flirtation makes two acquainted. Two acquainted make one kiss. One kiss makes several more. Several kisses make an engagement. One engagement makes two fools. Two fools make one marriage. One marriage makes two mother-in-laws. Two mother-in-laws make a red-hot time.

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"The idea of sending children to bed early to punish 'em!" exclaimed Mrs. Connel, who was discussing her relatives. "That isn't any way to correct them." "Of course it isn't," answered her husband. "If you want to convince 'em that you mean business, make 'em get up an hour or so earlier in the morning."

Mrs. Suddenrich (a smart woman) — "Did you write to the Highstyle Engraving Company for specimens of all their latest 'visiting' cards?" Daughter — "Yes, maw, and they just sent 'em 'bout a hundred of 'em, all sorts and 'kinds." "What names is on 'em?" "Names of all the 'big-wigs in th' county." "Put 'em on th' parlor table."

SUFFERED FOR SIX YEARS.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. HUFFMAN, OF NAPANEE.

And Now She Recommends Them to Other Young Ladies or Married Women.

Napanee, Ont., April 27.—(Special) —That Dodd's Kidney Pills are one of the greatest boons ever conferred on suffering womanhood is the experience of Mrs. John C. Huffman, of this place. For the benefit of her sister women she has given the following statement for publication:

"I have been troubled for about six years with Kidney Disease and the pain was so great I could not stand it. I could not entertain any company."

"One night when I was feeling miserable, I read some wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and I decided to try them. The first box brought an improvement, and by the time I had taken six boxes I was completely cured."

"I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any person suffering from Kidney Disease, and I make this statement hoping it will help other young ladies or married women."

Mrs. Huffman is only one of many female complaints are the result of disordered kidneys and are as such easily curable by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In Italy automobiles are not allowed to go faster than 15 miles by day and 8 by night.

HONORED ABROAD.

Word has recently been received that Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., have added another laurel to their many successes. This time the victory was scored in Australia.

The Massey-Harris Stripper-Harvester in competition with some ten other types scored a signal success at the 25th November, 1902, being awarded a total of 47½ points, and having only 47½ lbs. draught. The figures given of the next competitor were 467 2-3 points and 572 lbs. draught.

The Stripper-Harvester is not used in Canada—it is not suited to the conditions of the climate; but in Australia there are more Stripper-Harvesters used than there are Binders.

This report only goes to show that Massey-Harris machines lead wherever they are. They would not do so if they were not built well and with good materials.

Auntie—"Now, Thomas, can you tell me who made the Milky Way?" Tommy—"It was the cow that jumped over the moon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mrs. Henneque—"Married men live longer than single men." Henneque—"Yes; and it serves them right for being such fools."

DR. HAMMOND'S OPINION.

Expert Testimony on Wheeling—The Revival.

Dr. Hammond, one of New York's most foremost physicians, and an active member of the New York Athletic Club, was recently interviewed by a representative of the New York press, and asked his opinion as to the merits of cycling as exercise. The doctor stated very decidedly that he considered it absolutely the best possible, if taken with discretion. He of course excluded all persons with very weak hearts, or people of extremely delicate constitutions, but said that nearly every patient going through his hands rode a bicycle when convalescent, and that it was remarkable what progress they made towards health.

In Canada there has been an unprecedented revival of "wheeling," and it can be traced to no better cause than to the introduction of the Hygienic Cushion Frame. To use the words of the advertiser, "It is to wheeling what the Pullman is to railroading, and the bicycle is to the argument of the proverbal nut-shell. It allows the rider to hold a uniform position, while the wheels accommodate themselves to the roadbed. It has made bicycling an absolutely pleasant and healthy form of outing." "Massey-Harris," "Cleveland," "Bramford" and "Perfect" bicycles have this cushion frame.

"And what do you expect to make of your son when he comes of age, Mr. Smith?" "Oh, I don't know," replies Smith, despondently. "I think he'd make a very good husband for a rich girl."

Page Metal Gates

Single or double-light, strong, durable, economical, will stand up to the heaviest use, and with self-closing latches, which open either way. A child can open or close in a strong and safe manner. Best made in Canada. Write for Free Catalogue and Price List. The Page Metal Gate Co., Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Shouting Isn't Proving

In the matter of the so-called Catarrh Cures: Others grate and promise; we perform and prove.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

is a powder put in the nostril, not in the mouth. It is not a remedy but the cure, and the healing effect is felt at once. The breath will come freely, filling the system with a new vigor. Colds and Catarrh are relieved, and headache fully cured in ten minutes.

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Because we are great believers in quality, we secure the best tea grown in Ceylon, sealed in lead, and that's

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

You get a little more value than you expect when you buy this tea. We want your continued orders.

Black. Mixed. Ceylon Green. Ask for Red Label.

FORTY CENTS—SHOULD BE FIFTY

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

TO paint YOUR HOUSE inside and out with just the right touch of color for freshness, beauty and strength.

TO keep YOUR HOUSE cheerful and bright throughout summer and winter.

TO brand YOUR HOUSE with a quiet elegance among its fellows.

Prices just right for the purest and best.

Write for our booklet "B" telling all about it.

A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal, Est. 1842. PAINT MAKERS

THE RIGHT PAINT 14-28

OUR BRANDS.

King Edward 1000s

"Headlight" 500s

"Eagle" 100s & 200s

"Victoria" 100s & 200s

"Little Comet" 100s & 200s

HULL, CANADA

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

"I hear your engagement to old Goldman's daughter is announced." "No, it was announced." "Well, that's the same thing isn't it?" "It was announced; it is now denounced. I've just been interviewing her father."

LABORERS WANTED

Apply at Raven Lake Siding near Victoria Road, or at 16 King St. West, Toronto.

2820 Raven Lake Portland Cement Co., Limited

RUBBER GOODS

Latest Novelties, all styles. Correspondence invited. Enclose 2c stamp for circular.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO., P. O. Box 1142, Montreal. 6-57

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodations for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodations. Rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or

Richards, Mills & Co., D. Torrance & Co., 71 State St., Boston. Montreal and Portland.

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Free catalogue. 500 York Avenue, Montreal. Write for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WHOLEY ROYCE & CO., Limited. Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. 1-30

ORANGES LEMONS

We have Mexican, California, Valencia, and Seville.

WE HAVE THE BEST

BEANANAS.

Carload every week. All the above at market prices. We can also handle your

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Maple Syrup and other produce to advantage for you.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, Cor. West Market St., TORONTO.

Your Savings Safe

WHEN DEPOSITED WITH THE CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Toronto Street. - - - TORONTO.

Your savings are unquestionably safe. You have as security:

Paid-up Capital—\$5,000,000.00

Reserve Fund—\$1,600,000.00

Invested Funds—\$35,000,000.00

1,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Another Great Fire in the City of Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says: The fire king once again held full sway in Ottawa on Sunday and the city underwent its second great baptism of fire. A smouldering mass of ruins, with a solitary chimney or broken wall standing here and there, tell the tale of an awful conflagration laying waste the area between the Canada and the Ottawa tracks at the south, Division street on the east, Albert on the north, and the tracks of the C. P. R. Prescott line and Third avenue on the west. About two hundred houses were destroyed, probably 800 or 1,000 people are homeless, and the financial loss totals about \$375,000 or \$400,000. The blaze started in the lumber piles near the C. A. R. tracks, just west of Preston street. The fire-swept area, about 75 acres, was in part the same as that over which the great fire of 1900 burned, only it commenced where that one left off and worked in an opposite direction.

MAMMOTH LUMBER PILES.
There were two lumber-pile fires on Sunday, but it was the later one that caused the damage. Shortly before noon a blaze was discovered in J. R. Booth's piles, corner of Broad street and the Richmond Road. How it originated is unknown, but only about 100,000 feet of green lumber was burned, and Mr. Booth placed that loss at only \$1,000. The fire was checked, however, only by well-directed efforts by firemen. It was just about 3:30 when an alarm came in from Box 153, corner Preston and William streets, for the big fire of the day. The blaze started in the Preston street lumber yard of J. R. Booth, just north of the tracks of the Western Division of the Canada Atlantic Railway. When it was first noticed the fire was only an incipient one, and in less time than it takes to tell it the piles commenced to catch. It was an ideal day for a fire. After a long-continued drought everything was as dry as tinder, and the wind blew from the southwest with all the velocity of a gale.

BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN.
It was just when the fire started that a break in the water works system occurred, and had the effect of temporarily paralyzing work on the part of the fire brigade. In the meantime, the pumps were practically stopped, and for half an hour, just when the water was most needed, none of it was going through the mains.

At the end of that time, however, the pumping was resumed, and while 100 was registered at the pumping station, the pressure on the district where the fire was registered was comparatively weak, for the mains up there are small, but for the fire engines little force could have been got on.
Half an hour had by that time elapsed, and the blaze was burning with an awful intensity. It was sweeping down Preston, along Rochester, south of Poplar, and was making its way for Division street. The residents of the locality were terrified, but most of them exhibited presence of mind enough to attempt to save their household effects. From every door and window, bedsteads, mattresses, crockeryware, and articles of furniture were being carried, people who had been attracted to the district a helping hand. But there was a dearth of rigs, and, as usual, people who had them were in many cases demanding exorbitant prices. Household effects in numerous cases were placed on vacant lots, only to be overtaken later by the flames, and wiped up in an instant before they could be saved.

By five o'clock the flames had worked their way as far south as Somerset street, while the gale continued strong from the southwest, and grave fears were entertained that the fire would retrace its steps and go over the whole Chaudiere and Hull district, as in 1900.

BATTLE WITH THE FLAMES.

At this time the fire brigade was at work with streams, going here and there, but in the face of such a wind and with the fire making such headway, little of effect could be done. By seven o'clock the flames had extended down from Somerset street to near Albert street, and it looked as though the C. P. R. union depot, freight sheds and the Chaudiere proper would go. Shortly after this, however, the wind veered and blew from the southeast. Big piles of lumber surrounding J. R. Booth's old residential property became ignited and were fast being eaten up. Just across the street thousands of feet of lumber were piled, and right behind those piles was the depot and yards of the C. P. R. There was no hose in the locality at the time and a party got hose from the corporation yard, improvised a connection with the hand pipe, and soaked the piles north of the Richmond Road.

BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

By nine o'clock the blaze was pretty well under control. As night fell and the red moon rose full over the city the scene witnessed by the crowds gathered on the streets was one of weird splendor. To the east the city looked peaceful and all the south was a glowing furnace with hear and hearth spurs of flame from thick lumber piles. Over the fire it up the district, and above it flared still burned parcels of smoke.

spot. It was the very western limit of the conflagration, and marked the place on Wellington street where Mr. J. R. Booth had piled a large quantity of firewood. This burned greedily till midnight, lighting up the ruin of the Booth homestead. It had not been rebuilt after the famous fire of three years ago, and stood out naked and defiant in the light of the new-made ruins around it. Under the night sky and canopy of smoke the scene of the conflagration lengthened out in perspective till the twinkling fire points that marked its farthest confines seemed to be miles and miles away.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.
Some evidences of the day's confusion were still to be met with on the streets bordering the line of safety. Occasional heaps of household goods, and the unsightliness of hasty deposit, littered the sidewalks. Belated people were moving salvage to temporary homes, some carts, others who had found more convenient shelter were passing along in grim processions with arm loads of their effects. But every where there were groups of late dwellers in the burnt section, telling their experiences or expatiating upon their losses, loath to leave the scene of their second turn of hard luck.

There was great excitement at the C. P. R., and anticipating that the depot would go, Superintendent Spencer and his staff commenced as early as four o'clock to get out. Everything movable, even to the telegraph instruments, were taken out, and loaded on a special freight train, ready to steam out at a minute's notice. All the engines were taken from their stalls at the round-house, and a lot of rolling stock was moved over to the Hull side. There was a great quantity of freight at the sheds, and a part of this was hurriedly delivered. The flames, however, did not get across Broad street, and the whole C. P. R. property was saved with but trifling damage.

12 MEN BURNED IN CAR.

A Shocking Railway Fatality on the C. P. R.

A Winnipeg despatch says: One of the most horrible catastrophes in the history of the West occurred at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning on the main line of the C. P. R. near Dexter Station, about 52 miles east of Fort William. A tie train, running at a high rate of speed, was derailed and thrown completely into the ditch. In the boarding car, which was at the rear end of the train, and filled with employees, 12 men were burned to death, being unable to extricate themselves from the upturned caboose. Eight others were so seriously injured and burned that a number may die. Advances of the terrible affair were rushed to Fort William, and all the available medical aid, with nurses and appliances, for the relief of the injured, was despatched to the scene, arriving about 4 o'clock. The injured were tendered first aid, and then taken to Fort William Hospital.

The scene that presented itself to the more fortunate on the train, who hastened to render what assistance they could, was appalling. The cries of those confined in the burning car were plainly heard, but the fierceness of the flames made all attempts at rescue abortive. For a time it seemed that all the occupants of the car were doomed, when one of them was seen to fall through a window, and he was quickly followed by six or seven others, all of whom were fearfully burned. Their recovery is doubtful. Those who accompanied the injured here can offer no cause for the wreck. They all agree, however, that the victims suffered very little, some of them being dead before the flames reached them.

WILL INCREASE TRADE.

Our Exhibit in Japan Attracting Much Attention.

An Ottawa despatch says: A letter received from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador at Tokio, states that the Canadian exhibit at Osaka, Japan, is attracting considerable attention, and that he has no doubt it will have a considerable increase of the trade relations between Canada and Japan. He says it is creating a great deal of talk throughout the empire, and has done very much, to dispel preconceived notions existing in that country regarding Canada.

OPERATION ON HARCOURT.

The British Liberal Leader Passes Under Knife.

A London despatch says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well-known Liberal, who has been ill for some time, underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess on Thursday. The operation is believed to have been successful, and his condition is satisfactory.

FOOT CAUGHT IN FROG.

Grand Trunk Switchman Loses His Life.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Edward Wilson, a switchman employed in the local yards of the G. T. R., was run over at noon on Thursday, while engaged in switching. His left leg was so terribly crushed he died in the hospital six hours later. The account was due to Addison's foot becoming set in a frog as a train of cars approached. He was 22 years of age, and unmarried.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 12. — Wheat — The market is quiet, with a limited demand. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 71½, middle freights. No. 2 spring minimal at 71½ on Midland, Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 82c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 81c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 88c, grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Oats — The demand is limited. No. 1 white quoted at 51½c east. No. 2 white unchanged at 29½c high freight, and at 30½c middle freight. Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c. Peas — Trade dull, with No. 2 quoted at 63c on lake freights. Rye — Market quiet at 51½c for No. 2 east.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow at 50 to 50½c on lake, and No. 3 mixed at 49 to 50c.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.67½, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in bulk. Manitoba flour steady. No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$4, bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed — Bran is dull, at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.60 to \$16, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The market is quiet, with supplies more liberal, and shipping demand slow. Prices are heavy. We quote: Fresh, large rolls, 16 to 17; choice, 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18; fresh dairy tubs, 15½ to 16; secondary grades, 14c; creamery prints, 22c; do., solids, 19c. Eggs — Market steady, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen. Cheese — Trade is quiet. We quote: New, 12½ to 13.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½, in ton and case lots. Pork — Mess, \$21 to 21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats — Hams, 12½ to 13½; rolls, 11 to 11½; shoulders, 10½; backs, 14 to 14½; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½. The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½; tubs, 10½; pails, 11c; compound, 8½ to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 12. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; May, 79½c; July, 76½c; September, 70½c. Oats — May, 33½c. Milwaukee, May 12. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 79c; July, 72½c. Rye — Firm; No. 1, 52½c to 53c; Barley — Lower; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn — July, 45½c. Buffalo, May 12. — Flour — Firm. Wheat—Spring, quiet; No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 81c; No. 1 hard, 85c; winter steady; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Barley, track receipts, 47 to 55c. Canal freights — Easy. Minneapolis, May 12. — Flour — First patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; second patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; first clears, \$3 to \$3.10; second clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran — In bulk, \$11.25.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 12.—There was a good run at the cattle market to-day and a brisker trade than for several markets past. There was a very good demand for butcher cattle of almost any kind and prices were firm.

There seems to be a very good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep. Several lots of cattle brought in this week for export have been bought at \$4.90 to \$5, to be put out to grass. There is also a fair steady trade in light and medium heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs are steady for good grain-fed stock. Only good calves are wanted. Too many little ones being sent to market. Milk cows were a little easier to-day.

The hog market is weaker and prospects are that prices will be lower. They were unchanged to-day at \$6 to \$6.25.

Export, heavy,	\$4.70	\$5.00
Export, light,	4.50	5.00
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt	3.50	3.75
do light,	3.00	3.50
Feeders, light, 800 lbs.	4.00	4.90
and upwards,	4.00	4.90
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2.50	3.75
do 900 lbs.	3.75	
Bulls, best catch, choice	4.00	4.00
do medium,	3.50	4.00
do picked,	4.25	4.75
do bulls,	3.00	3.30
do rough,	2.75	3.25
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25	3.00
Milk cows,	6.00	6.25
Hogs, best,	6.00	
do light,	6.00	
Sheep, export, cwt., ..	4.00	4.75
Bucks,	3.50	4.00
Calves,	2.25	2.50
Lambs, each,	6.00	6.25
Culls, each,	2.00	10.00
Spring lambs,	4.00	5.00

Chatham's population is now 9,222, an increase of 855. The colored citizens number 586, a decrease of 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

CIVIC COAL YARDS.

Mr. Preston (South Brant), in explaining his bill to amend the Municipal Act, said that it authorized municipalities to buy and sell coal or wood. The recent famine was sufficient justification for the measure, he added.

The Attorney-General said he was in favor of municipalities controlling certain utilities, such as water works and lighting systems, but he was strongly opposed to granting them indiscriminate powers and privileges. The bill was an important measure; it gave the municipalities the right to say when they should or should not enter into the coal business, he believed that that would be dangerous.

The bill was finally given a second reading.

SECOND READINGS.
A second reading was also given to Mr. Holmes' bill which provides, among other things, that the voters' lists shall be printed in a uniform size.

Other bills read a second time were: Mr. Dickenson's, to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Mathe's, to make better provision for keeping and auditing municipal and school accounts.

TAXATION BILL.

Premier-Ross' municipal taxation bill was read a second time, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barber, Gibson, Latchford, McEwen, MacIsaac, Pettipiece, Preston, Stock, Tudhope, Lee, Duff, Beck, Carscallen, Foy, Hanna, Hoyle, Powell, Macdiarmid, and Whitney.

In moving the second reading, the Premier spoke on the salient features of the measure. Part of the report of the Commission is included in the bill, the Premier explained.

One feature to which special attention was called was the definition of the term "land," "real property," and "real estate," among other things included being "all machinery, fixtures, buildings, structures and other things existing, erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to, land or any highway, road, street, lane or public place, or water, but not the rolling stock of any railway or street railway."

There is a provision for a tax on special franchises, the term meaning "every right, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate within Ontario, in, under, above, on, or through any highway, road, street, lane, public place or public water, any such structures, or other things for the purposes of bridges, railways, tramways, or for the purpose of conducting steam heat, water, gas, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation, transmission, or conveyance, for the supply of water, light, heat, power, transportation, telegraphic, telephonic or other service."

WHAT ARE EXEMPT.

One of the first clauses of the bill deals with exemptions, and to this subject attention was directed by Mr. Ross. In addition to the exemptions on Crown property and churches, there is a sub-section dealing with educational institutions. The buildings and grounds of colleges, schools and universities are to be exempted as long as they are actually used and occupied by such institutions, but not otherwise, and provision is made for "every other school or seminary of learning," which is conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Province. The buildings and grounds exempt under the bill shall, however, be liable to be assessed for local improvements in the same manner and to the same extent as other land.

BUSINESS TAX PROPOSED.

A business tax is provided, to get around some of the anomalies of the personal and income tax. Any person engaged in carrying on any trade, manufacture, financial or commercial business shall be assessed for the amount of the annual value of the land occupied. The Premier said 7 per cent. of the actual value was the basis of the business tax.

Incomes under \$1,000 are exempt from taxation. Under the present act a tax is levied on incomes of more than \$700. All incomes shall be registered as personal property. There is a provision respecting the assessment of income. The tax is 5 mills on the dollar, which rate may be increased to a rate not exceeding 10 mills by bylaw of the municipality. Under the present law, incomes are assessable at the same rate as land or other property.

TAX ON HOUSES.

Section 15 provides for a house tax, and the word "house" is defined as a place of abode of one or more persons, forming a single household, with so much of the land and out-buildings as is used in connection with the house for the purpose of residence, and shall also include such a building intended for use, as aforesaid, though unoccupied or only occupied by a caretaker, and a building, other than a hotel or place of public entertainment, used by the occupant as a place of residence, which boarders or lodgers may also be taken by him. The mode of assessment is as follows:—Where the population is 4,000 or less, \$70; 4,000 to 10,000, \$100; 10,000 to 20,000, \$140; 20,000 to 75,000, \$175; more than 75,000, \$245. These figures have been adopted upon a consideration of the relative values of the property in the different municipalities.

Some new ideas are embodied in the clauses respecting the valuation of lands. It is stated that the real property shall be assessed at its actual value. The value of the build-

HON. DAVID MILLS DEAD

Justice of the Supreme Court Dies Suddenly.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Hon. David Mills, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, died suddenly on Friday night, at almost the twinkling of an eye, a great Canadian statesman and jurist in the person of Hon. David Mills, ex-Minister of the Interior and Justice Departments, and one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. The news of his death reached the Parliament Buildings after the House adjourned, but a number of Parliament representatives were in the building until midnight, and they were greatly shocked when they heard the sad intelligence.

Mr. Justice Mills was present on the Supreme Court Bench on Friday in apparently good health. He spent the evening with his family at his residence on Concession street.

ings shall be the amount by which the value of the land is thereby increased. This feature of the bill, it was claimed, is capable of misinterpretation, and the member for West Toronto took the ground that its meaning was exactly the opposite of what Mr. Ross said it was.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

If the railways of the province bore their fair share of the burden of taxation, Ontario's coffers would be filled to overflowing. This was the contention energetically put forth by the member for West Lambton (Mr. Pettipiece). He argued that the system of assessment of railways was imperfect; that it was of such a character as permitted them to enjoy extraordinary privileges, in return for which they paid a tax that was a great deal too low. All this he proposed to remedy by a bill to amend the Assessment Act. It is the same measure that he introduced and explained at the last session of the house.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Mr. Auld's bill to amend the Municipal Act relates to the maintenance of municipal Auld was read a second time. Sent to Houses of Refuge.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

The bill of Mr. Preston (South Brant) regulating the speed and the license of automobiles, was read a second time and sent on to committee to be considered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mr. Reid (Addington) asked the Government to assist those people in the northern part of Addington whose possessions had been destroyed by fire a few days ago, which originated in the forest reserve there.

The Premier reported that the Government had rendered assistance in similar cases before, and the matter would be looked into.

READ A SECOND TIME.

The following bills were read a second time: Respecting the Lindsay Public Library—Mr. Fox. Respecting the City of London—Mr. Beck. Respecting St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, Ont.—Mr. Harcourt. Respecting the Village of Hanover—Mr. Truax. Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto—Mr. Foy.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin—Mr. Lackner. Respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company—Mr. Pattullo.

To confirm by-law No. 597 of the Town of Niagara Falls—Mr. Gies. Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company and certain other companies—Mr. Commee. Respecting the Village of Fenelon Falls—Mr. Carnegie.

Respecting the Municipality of Shuniah—Mr. Commee. Respecting the International Transit Company—Mr. Commee. Respecting the Town of Aurora—Mr. Duff.

Respecting the St. Thomas Street Railway—Mr. Macdiarmid.

BAD TEMPERED BOERS.

The Generals Will Not Speak to One Another.

A Pretoria despatch says:—The Boer generals are not happy in Pretoria. They are living at the Transvaal Hotel pending employment by the Government, and are fighting their battles over in silent contempt for each other. At meals Louis Botha sits alone, solemn and sullen, and refuses to speak with "A la Wet," because he is a "hands-upper"—a man who surrendered. Commandant Meyer, a relative of the late Lucas Meyer, Delahay, and Olivier, the latter fresh from captivity—form a party of the Boer generals. It is hoped, by another table. It is hoped, by another table, to get them to commence the organization of a burgher force for defence.

MAY RETURN TO FRANK.

Reassuring Report From Summit and Slope.

An Ottawa despatch says: The situation at Frank is more reassuring than was deemed a few days ago, judging from the following telegram received by the Deputy Minister of the Interior: "A large number representing all interests visited the scene of the slide at summit and slope of same yesterday. Result is, the railway has started vigorously to construct a line across the slide. The miners have volunteered to start and open mines. Probably the citizens will re-occupy their buildings in Frank. (Signed) Wm. Pearce."

one of his visitors being his nephew, Mr. N. Mills, postmaster of the House of Commons. The family were chatting pleasantly together, when shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Mills took an apparent spell of fainting, and then collapsed. The telephone was immediately brought into requisition, and Dr. Kidd and Robinson were summoned, but before they could reach the house Mr. Mills had passed to the Great Beyond. It was less than five minutes from his attack of illness Judge Mills was no more.

In his death Canada loses one of her great men. As an authority on the Constitution he was without a peer; as a Parliamentarian he had few equals; as a jurist he was in the foremost ranks; as a man he was of the most kindly and lovable disposition. His end was sudden; as he would have wished. At the time of the death of Sir John Thompson he remarked that that was the kind of death he would like to die, if he had the choice; suddenly, without warning, without pain.

TOWN SWEEP BY FIRE.

North Side of Minnedosa Suffers Serious Damage.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—A fire, which for a time threatened to totally destroy the Town of Minnedosa, started on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and before it could be controlled had swept the north side of the town and done damage to the extent of nearly \$50,000. The C. P. R. depot, the clock yard, the Ogilvie elevator, and a quantity of lumber on flat cars in the yard were totally destroyed, while the Northern elevator was only saved after the most strenuous efforts of the volunteer fire brigade. As it was, the engine-house was destroyed, and the building, which contained a large quantity of wheat, was badly scorched. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread to the principal business places of the town, and the citizens turned out en masse to fight the fire. In the Ogilvie elevator were 20,000 bushels of wheat. The Nepawa brigade did not arrive until after the fire was under control.

The big fire at Ebrans, forty miles from Minnedosa, has practically burned itself out. There has been no wind, and all further danger to the passed. The whole district round is remaining buildings in Ebrans is burned, but no further particulars of private losses have been learned.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

The Half-Breed Suicided After Committing Deed.

An Edmonton, N. W. T., despatch says: Reports of a case of attempted murder, followed by suicide last Wednesday, have just reached Edmonton by travelers from the north. A half-breed, named Pierre Delorme, quarreled with his wife for refusing to accompany him to the north on a freight. After grasping a knife he stabbed her about the head and shoulders and then attempted to cut her throat. As she dropped, insensible, he fled. Late Wednesday afternoon an Indian arrived at the Landing, and reported having seen Delorme lying by the roadside, as if asleep, about seven miles from the village. Mounted Police went out for him and found him dead, his throat having been cut. His wife is now on the high road to recovery.

TO ORANGE EATERS

Dr. Raux Sees Danger in Small Seeds of Fruits.

A Paris despatch says:—Dr. Raux, of Lausanne, Switzerland, says every orange has a number of very small seeds which consciously or unconsciously are swallowed with the pulp, and the habitual orange eater is therefore in danger of appendicitis. Many doctors, though all agree that great care should be taken in eating the fruit of Hesperiades.

MOSQUE DYNAMITED.

Two Hundred Worshipers Buried in the Ruins.

A Vienna despatch says:—A mosque at Kiprinli, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a despatch to the Die Zeitung, dynamited, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Poppow, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets showed him to be a member of the "Macedonia Knights of Death."

TOOK BRIBE WHILE MAYOR

A. A. Ames, Former Chief Magistrate of Minneapolis.

A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says: Albert Alonzo Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$600 while chief executive of the city. The keen interest in the case was shown by the silence in the crowded court room as the verdict was read. The usual motions were made for a stay and an appeal of judgment, and now will come the fight on appeal. The verdict came as a severe shock both to the defendant and his wife.

The Mohawk Institute, recently destroyed by fire at Bradford, will be rebuilt.

The city of Ottawa suffered from another extensive fire on Sunday last. An account of the disaster will be found on another page of this issue.

The scheme of the redistribution bill was laid before the special committee of the House of Commons on Monday last. Ontario loses six members on account of the census showing, being reduced from 22 to 16 members, and there will be numerous changes, county boundaries being adhered to. Toronto will have one more member, and Algoma gains two members. The ridings of Bothwell, Brockville, Cardwell and West Ontario disappear. Dufferin takes the place of Cardwell, and Lennox and Hastings, and Durham lose one each. The divisions of these counties have yet to be made; and of course there is considerable speculation as to the division of this county into two ridings instead of three.

In a lecture on the 'Economic aspect of the liquor question,' Mr. D. D. Thompson, editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' said that a billion dollars is annually spent for drink in the United States. He declared that the danger in this huge national liquor bill reaches beyond misery and moral degradation, and that civilization itself is menaced by this stupendous economic waste. When it is considered that a billion dollars a year means the amount of capital it represents, and the incalculable good it could accomplish if wisely expended for worthy purposes, one can hardly say that Mr. Thompson has exaggerated the effects of so vast an amount of money spent in dissipation. We are so used to hearing statements of this kind from the temperance platform that many people do not pause to consider their full bearing, but we have on our streets, in the courts, and in the prisons many multiplied living witnesses that for thousands of people Mr. Thompson's words have a direct application. Every man, however, has it in his power to form a prohibition party of one, and it is only by education, since our parliaments will not adopt the right remedy, that the evil can be checked. Fortunately, all the forces of modern civilization are arrayed on the side of the temperance cause. Every day the drinking man's chances of employment, not to say success, are growing less. The railways, the great industrial establishments, all concerns whose operations depend on the sober attentiveness of the men employed by them, will not tolerate drinking. In time, there can be little doubt, this process of eliminating the drinker from the ranks of industry will extend to the ordinary trades and callings, as it has already in some instances, till the drinker will come to form a class by themselves, and the whole villainous system of the liquor traffic will be abolished by a maturely enlightened public conscience.

County Councils.

A bill passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature to permit of a change in the present constitution of County Councils. The principal feature of the bill is to make the Reeves of townships and villages, and the Mayors of towns, members of the County Council. In moving the second reading, Mr. Taylor, of North Middlesex, who introduced the bill, said: "Under the present system the Reeves were not in a position to make a statement of expenditures to the people at the nomination meetings. Since the old system of Deputy Reeves had been done away with the Reeves had lost their touch with county affairs. The people were not taking their former interest in County Council nominations."

"The bill provides that the County Councils shall be composed of Reeves of townships and villages and Mayors of towns if the Council of a local municipality wish it. In every question arising in a County Council constituted in this way and involving an expenditure of over \$5,000 for purposes other than current expenses, the result shall be decided by adding together the equalized assessments of the municipalities who representatives vote for such expenditure and against it respectively."

The bill is therefore optional and will come into effect in any county only when a majority of the local municipalities in a county approve of it by resolution of the Council, at a meeting specially called for that purpose. The bill passed its second reading and will in all probability become law. We heartily approve of the principle of the bill, as the present constitution of County Councils is not altogether satisfactory.

For An Oddfellows' Home.

The members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Ontario have with in the past few days, through their treasurer, Mr. McCormack, and a special committee, purchased a piece of property just north of Oakville, on the lake shore road, for which \$7,000 will be paid just as soon as the title of the site has been proven. The desire of the order, and a substantial structure, cost-estimated to be known as the Oddfellows' Home, in which aged members of the order, widows of deceased members, and will be taken care of. Fully \$20,000 has already been contributed towards this work, and the recent purchase of this land is the crystallization of much effort into the practical accomplishment of the fixed purpose.

Satisfying Heart Hunger.

"The poor have hearts as well as stomachs," said the proprietor of a flower store the other day. "Most of my patrons, it is true, are of the well to do class," he continued, "but quite often I sell flowers to those whose outward appearances are loud in proclaiming their poverty-stricken. One day an old negro, clad in what gave faint evidence of having once been a khaki suit, with shoes down at the heels and hat in which the crown had long outlived the rim, stopped here long enough to buy a twenty-five cent bunch of violets. One of my regular patrons who no doubt never has known want said when he saw this purchase: "The old fool! He needs bread! What right has he to flowers?" "Quite likely none of the old dandy's family ever suffered from the gout, yet I contend that those violets did more to banish the feeling of poverty from his forehead than all the food he could have bought with the quarter. There is a heart hunger that feeds only on sentiment, and its gnawing is not always at the breast of those well provided with this world's goods."

The Caustic Carlyle.

J. E. Boehm, the sculptor, once met Gladstone at a country house and was immensely impressed by the extent and diversity of the statesman's knowledge, as revealed in his conversation. Boehm was still full of the subject when the morning arrived for Carlyle's sitting for a bust, and to the philosopher the sculptor poured forth his admiration for Gladstone's intimate acquaintance with subjects so far apart as gardening and Greek. Carlyle listened for a time in scornful silence; then he said, "And what did he say about your work?" "Oh, nothing," said Boehm. "He doesn't know anything about sculpture." "Of course," growled Carlyle, "of course, and he showed his knowledge about things that you didn't understand. No doubt if you asked Blackie he'd say that Gladstone knew nothing about Greek, and the gardener would tell you that he knew nothing whatever of gardening."

Some Facts About KM Gloves.

Of course the women think that kid gloves are made out of the tanned skin of kids. Manufacturers have their secrets, and three or four names suffice to designate all finished gloves, yet those who know say that if all the animals which contribute skins could be reincarnated it would be the most remarkable menagerie ever exhibited, and few known animals would be missing. Even the water has been searched and an attempt made to use eelskins. Coltskins from Buenos Ayres, sheepskins from the Cape of Good Hope, ox hides from Calcutta, antelope skins from the Rocky mountains and Mocha sheepskins from Aden, on the Red sea, are perhaps the staples, but moose, musk ox, llama, kangaroo, peccary, water hog and many others lose their identity when they reach the glove.

Saved by a Joke.

Students of Edinburgh university who could not spell fell on evil days when Professor Traill, editor of a former edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was an examiner. According to Professor Knight's "Recollections," Professor Traill one day objected to a candidate for graduation, who was a native of Ceylon, on the ground of false spelling. "Why, he actually spelled exceed with one 'e'!" said he. "Well," instantly replied Professor Henderson, who filled the chair of pathology in the university, "you should remember that he comes from the land of the Singalese."

Too Much For the Distance.

Racing men tell a story concerning an overanxious horse owner and a particularly conscientious rider. The horse owner had issued full orders, as to the way a horse was to be ridden in a coming race to a small negro boy, the only rider he could secure. The original orders then were added to, with provisions for all sorts of emergencies, until the jockey became bewildered. "Look yere, boss," the boy broke in at last. "Dis yere race is only one mile. I kain't do all you done told me in just one mile."

His Fall.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believe I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life."

"H'm!" growled Jiggers. "You must have fallen an awful distance!"

Makes Her Dumb.

Nodd—What! You are out every night until 3! Isn't midnight late enough?

Todd—I find that when I get home at midnight my wife can talk to me, but when I get home at 3 words fall her—Life.

Education That Paid.

"Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?"

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

The Geniuses.

We are not in favor of pensioning geniuses. If this is done, it will mean a deathblow to the newspapers, for all the newspaper men will quit work and live on their pensions.

What He Thought.

Tom—Do you think your cousin Jack would marry me if I asked her?

Jack—Well, I have always considered her a sensible sort of girl; still, she might.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fitchett of Tweed spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Jas. Juby.

Mrs. Gardiner of Crookston spent a few days last week with Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

A number from here attended a social at Hallway last Friday night.

Mr. E. Bennett and Miss Pearl Bennett were visiting in Stirling one day last week.

No service in the Eggleston church on account of the Quarterly services at West Huntingdon.

A number from here attended the Quarterly and reception services at West Huntingdon last Sunday.

The exceedingly dry weather is making the farmers look serious.

Mr. Paul Twidy of Crookston spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Clarke's.

Young gentlemen who come to see the fair ladies of our town should not bring maple sugar to church.

The Provincial Government will erect a monument to Sir Oliver Mowat.

The directors of the Dominion Exhibition have decided that horse-racing in front of the grand stand be discontinued.

Mr. J. V. Teetzel, K.C., of Hamilton, has been appointed to the High Court of Ontario, Common Pleas Division, in place of the late Mr. Justice Lount.

The differences between the G. T. R. and C. P. R. and their trackmen have been adjusted satisfactorily, the companies agreeing to grant an increase.

Sir Oliver Mowat's will has been entered for probate. It disposes of an estate valued at \$15,000, \$4,000 in real estate, \$32,000 in life insurance, and the remainder personal property.

Just before the Umbria sailed from New York an infernal machine in working order and containing 100 pounds of dynamite was found on the pier. It was thrown into the water just in time to prevent an explosion which would have caused great loss of life.

Mail advices say hundreds of people are dying of famine in Kwangsi province, China. Rebellion is growing, the poor being driven to violence to obtain food. Women and children are being sold by the famine-stricken people. Missionaries are aiding thousands.

The recent session of the United States Congress was noteworthy for some moral legislation that will have immediate and far-reaching effects. Take, for instance, the Gillet-Lodge Act forbidding United States citizens to sell liquor or opium in Pacific islands having no civilized government, the prohibition of liquor-selling in the Capitol building, and in all immigrant stations, and the appointment of six women as inspectors of immigration, with a view to the breaking up of the systematic importation of girls for immoral purposes. In addition to this, a half a million dollars was granted to be used in the establishment of amusement rooms and gymnasiums for the military. Also the place of the canteens, abolished a couple of years ago. This is a good record for a session's legislation towards bettering social conditions.

There was something intensely characteristic of the two Royal visitors respectively who waited a few days ago on Leo XIII. in his Vatican Palace. King Edward VII. of the United Kingdom, the democratic occupant of the oldest throne in Christendom, landed from his yacht at Rome, visited the King of Italy without ostentation, and drove from the British Legation to the Vatican all but unattended and absolutely without display. Two or three days afterward his nephew, the German Emperor, with the very maximum of show, paid a visit to the same distinguished person, starting from the German Embassy. The difference here shown runs through all their movements. Uncle and nephew are good friends, but the latter has enough of official dignity to furnish half a dozen royal relatives. The Emperor is protected by the law of lese majeste; any proposal that the King should be similarly shielded would provoke his good-natured laughter.

The best a man ever did ought not to be the standard for the rest of his life. Courtship is merely the preliminary skirmish before the regular battle begins.

There is no rest for the wicked, and the righteous are not troubled with a surplus of it.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone, and never will be.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Many a man who is the architect of his own fortune finds the structure has an imposing facade, but no way of getting up stairs.

The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder, or a waif, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.

EXECUTOR'S

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 129, Sec. 85, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, A.D. 1892, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Caleb Fletcher Lloyd, Harold, or Charles McConnell, Spring Brook, Executors of the said estate of EDWARD FINCK RUNNELLS, deceased, or to their solicitor as hereinafter, on or before the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1904, a statement in writing of their claims and demands, and the nature of the security (if any) for them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice has been given as above required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness on or before the 23rd day of May next, to the said executors.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executors.

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These are worthy of your inspection. If you are in town don't forget to see them.

Fine Tailored Trousers, in newest Spring designs of worsted stripes and figures, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

New Skirt Arrivals.

Some very handsome styles in all Black Skirts just opened in our mantle room.

These are in Fine Broadcloths and Llamas, and the workmanship and trimming is of the first order—the kind that has made for this department so many friends.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Cloth, trimmed with deep scroll design in narrow, black, satin strapping and black silk buttons, light lining, \$8.75.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Broadcloth, panel front with double side plaits, side seams silk strapped from waist to top of flounce, wide cloth straps on hips, trimmed with silk buttons, short train, \$12.50.

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Southern Sweet, . . \$.90 bush.	
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Compton's Early, . . . 1.50 "	
White Flint, 1.50 "	
Salzer's N. Dakota, . . 1.50 "	
Millet, 1.25 "	

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Red Heart and of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVI.

It was the morning of my second day in Naples, and no news had reached me of Kennard, or of the man from whose dagger his meteoric dash through the railway carriage at Hissburgh, saved me. I had put up at the Hotel Victoria on the Portici Quay, whence I could watch the blue waters of the beautiful Gulf for the coming of the Queen of Night, and all through the day after my arrival I had been thrown into a fever every time the smoke of an incoming steamer appeared on the horizon. But I was doomed to disappointment: none of the vessels seeking harbor proved to be the graceful craft which the detective had called a "murder-trap."

My impatience was becoming almost unbearable. Not only did I chafe against the delay in the arrival of the ship, but I feared from Kennard's absence that some harm had befallen him, and that unaided I should never be able to cope with the difficulties that beset me. Acting on the advice he had given me, I abandoned dress and resumed my own garments before engaging a room at the hotel, and I was beginning to consider whether my best course would not be to confide my position and anxiety to the English Consul, in the hope that he would be more helpful than his colleague at Genoa. Once I put on my cap to go to the Consulate, but the thought of the stone cell at the Convent of Santa Lucia overcame me, and I turned again to vainly scanning the sky-line beyond the Bay.

In the ordinary course the Queen of Night should have arrived at Naples early on the previous day, and as the weather was fine and calm the delay was quite inexplicable. It was now eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so that she was nearly thirty hours overdue, which, unless something had happened, was one of all proportion to any legitimate detention in so short a voyage. To my other anxieties began to be added wild thoughts of collisions, fire, shipwrecks, and a hundred other perils of the deep.

At last I reached such a pitch that I was kicking my heels about the hotel and staring at the sky as if I was no longer possible to me. I decided to go down to the quays and endeavor to find some one who could aid my inquiries by interpreting for me, and glad to be up and doing anything I sallied forth at once. Passing through the Via Toledo, I chanced to notice a name over a doorway which filled me with a sudden inspiration—the name of the agent whom Nathan had mentioned as his correspondent in Naples, one Signor Girolamo Volpe. If any one in the city was likely to be able to give news of the ship, this was the man, and at all risks I determined to try him.

I say all risks, because there was every probability that if he knew every one in the city, he would know my enemies rather than myself by taking steps to curtail my liberty. Vizard, if still a free agent, having seen me on my way south, would have been certain to apprise their correspondents of the fact, with instructions to throw obstacles in my way, if nothing worse, and it would not therefore be safe to make inquiry in my own name and person. As I was still wearing the mercantile uniform in which I had gone ashore at Genoa, I went first to a clothier's and bought a new-made tourist suit, changing into it, in a room behind the proprietor, in a room behind the shop. Then, having given instructions for my uniform to be sent to the hotel, I returned to the Via Gioia.

The offices of Mr. Girolamo Volpe, though in a large and handsome building, were not themselves on a lofty level, consisting, so far as I was able to judge during my brief acquaintance with them, of a couple of rooms on the ground floor just inside the main entrance. Assuming

the counter, but the back part of the room was mostly hidden from view by a partitioned screen between five and six feet high. "You act as agents for the owners of the steamer Queen of Night?" I asked of the clerk, who came forward with alacrity.

"Yase, sar—Mr. Volpe is agent," was the reply which promised a sufficient knowledge of English for my purpose.

"Then where the devil is the ship?" I proceeded, adopting the manner of the irascible Briton on his travels. "Here have I been waiting for her ever since yesterday morning. I was unable to join her in London, so I came across the Continent to join her here for the rest of the trip. The delay is very annoying."

At that moment I caught sight of the shining top of a bald head, raised an inch above the screen as if some one behind it were changing his position. I disappeared so quickly as not to distract my attention from the clerk's reply. "It is most unfortunate, sar, that you should be so discommoded," he said. "I regret ver moosh that there can be no booking per Queen of Night from Naples. After leaving Genoa she calls for orders at Leghorn, and receives instructions by cable from the owners to proceed to Cagliari in Sardinia, whence she goes direct to Alexandria. She not come to Naples at all."

This was terrible news, and I was so overcome that I nearly betrayed myself. The villain had evidently arranged that the ship on leaving Genoa should call at Leghorn, so that Zaverlati could be informed whether I was still safely out of the way at the Convent. In this case they could, without risk of complications, carry out the original programme of visiting Naples; but if anything should have gone wrong with their plans with regard to the quieting of myself, pursuit on my part was to be stalled off by the simple process of avoiding the port where I should expect to find the ship. The latter contingency had occurred, and by this time the Queen of Night must be nearing Cagliari, whence she would start for Alexandria, and commence that portion of the voyage over which hung the foreshadowing of such dreadful mystery.

Collecting sense enough to hurl a few anathemas at the clerk, I left the office and walked slowly back to the hotel. One ray of comfort was alone granted to me. I remembered that Pisa, where Kennard and Vizard had both so mysteriously disappeared, was the junction with the short line running to Leghorn, and I reflected that if Vizard had got on board there the detective would have the chance of doing so too. I hoped frantically that he had availed himself of it, and that his non-communication with me was due to his having gone to those who needed his protection so much more urgently. This thought, however, though it lifted a little of my load, did not compensate for being left high and dry where I was powerless myself to aid; and directly I reached the hotel I inquired if there were any boats leaving for Cagliari which would give me a chance of catching up the Queen of Night before she sailed. Again I met with a rebuff. "The day was Thursday. The steamer for Sardinia would not leave till Saturday."

I went up to my room, well-nigh in despair, and racked with doubt whether I had better go to the Consulate or try the Italian police authorities. I had nearly, after my last experience, decided in favor of the latter, when a waiter knocked at the door and said that a signor—an English signor—was inquiring for me below. Who my visitor could be, unless it was either Kennard or Vizard, I had no idea, but, glad at the prospect of any sort of change from

blank fiction, I gave orders for him to be instantly shown up. Half a minute later I was more mystified than ever, for on the individual who came tripping obsequiously into the room I had certainly never set eyes before. He was a middle-aged, rather dissipated looking, shagbilly-dressed man, whose nationality at first sight would have been a mystery if it had not been announced.

"Strange," I thought, "as there was something about him as he entered that struck a recent chord in my memory, and I scrutinized him more closely to see if I was confronted with yet another disguise. But the notion was no sooner formed than it was dispelled by the discovery of what had seemed familiar in him. It was the shining top of his dome-shaped bald head which had recalled the bald head seen by me an hour before over the screen in Volpe's office, and suspicious as I was growing of everything and everybody, I recognized that it would be ridiculous to assume that it was the same."

He advanced into the room smiling and rubbing his hands, and the moment he opened his mouth he chased away all inclination to confound him with any one else.

"I come from Mr. Kennard," he said. "I saw him in Leghorn yesterday morning, and he told me to go aboard the Queen of Night, and he took advantage of my being a fellow-countryman of yours to entrust me with a message to you. He said I should probably find you at one of the hotels facing the Bay."

Travelling down, sir, and make yourself comfortable," I said, wheeling a chair for him. "I have been most anxious about Mr. Kennard, and at my wife's end as to how to communicate with him. Did he say anything of the circumstances under which we parted at Pisa?"

"Not a word—and for the reason that there was no time," replied my visitor. "I made Mr. Kennard's acquaintance quite casually in a hotel at Leghorn ten minutes before he was going on board. Finding that I was coming on to Naples, he asked me to make inquiries for you in the hotels along the sea-front, and to tell you in these words that the ship's programme having been altered he thought it best to go in her, especially as he had ascertained that a certain person—before he was going on board—had gone on board. He concluded by begging me to urge you to join him at Cagliari, even if you had to hire a special boat to get there, as he had every hope at that port of bringing matters to an issue and of inducing certain mutual friends, I think he said, to leave the ship."

This was good news indeed. The person alluded to as having gone on board at Leghorn was, evidently Vizard, but neither he nor Zaverlati would be half so dangerous with the detective at hand to watch their every move. A great deal would depend, however, on whether he was on board in his own character, or still successfully disguised as the old American General, and I questioned my visitor as to how Mr. Kennard was dressed.

"You require proof of my having met Mr. Kennard?" he said, showing at once by his manner that he had put upon my question a construction I had not intended it to bear. The information he brought tallied so exactly with my previous surmise, and with what I had learned at Volpe's office, that I doubt if he ever crossed my mind, and I hastened to disclaim any such intention.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "for it would be hard to meet with such a reception after going to the expense of considerable time and trouble to do a service to strangers. I am sorry to say that I suffer from shortness of sight, and did not take particular notice of your friend's costume. By the way, that is a pity, as I am on an omission—I should have introduced myself to you. My name is Matthew Mayfield. I am a missionary working among the English sailors who frequent Italian ports."

I should certainly never have guessed that Mr. Mayfield's profession had enough experience of longshore preachers to know that they do not usually wear purple and fine linen. The disclosure of his avocation in fact, I thought, was a relief, and I promptly asked him if he knew any private boat on the point of sailing for Cagliari, or which could be chartered for that purpose at a moderate figure. I had taken the precaution on the previous day to wire to my banker, who had my modest savings in his charge, and they had cabled back a credit of two hundred pounds for me to my local agents. I was willing, nay, eager, to spend every penny of it in getting to Cagliari.

"A sailing vessel could easily be procured at a small sum to put you across to the island, but it would not take less than two and a half days under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide. That, I understand, would be too late to catch the Queen of Night. There are no small steamers here disengaged which could be got ready for sea at such short notice."

Polishing the top of his shining head with a red handkerchief, he rose as if to go, then flopped down in his chair again, tapping his forehead and knitting his brows with the air of a man who was trying to remember. "Yes, it was this morning," he said, looking at himself at last. "My dear sir," he went on, "it is just possible that I may be of assistance to you after all. There is a steam-yacht here belonging to a London gentleman named Smith. His name is Matthew Mayfield, and I know her skipper, Captain Diney, very well. But what is more to the point, I believe that she is under orders from the owner, to proceed to Cagliari this very night. Smith is not on board, as he has purposes joining the yacht in Sar-

dinia, where he has been shooting while she came to Naples to refit. I think I can induce Captain Diney to give you a passage on the yacht for a temporary note or so."

"He shall have twenty if he will put up no more," I said eagerly. "And twenty more if he gets me there before the Queen of Night leaves. Will you see him, Mr. Mayfield, and place me under an eternal obligation?"

"I will go at once," was the reply; it is one of the sweetest pleasures vouchsafed to us poor laborers in the vineyard to befriend our fellow-countrymen in their need. It is now nearly one. Expect me back in an hour from now."

And he went out, leaving me wondering at the combination of so much disinterested goodness with an extremely unprepossessing exterior. (To Be Continued.)

PERFUMES AND THE VOICE.

Students of Singing Warned to Be Aware of Scents.

Girls and others who take singing lessons are experiencing the inconveniences sometimes attached to science's discoveries. Those whose voices follow unobscuredly the latest wrinkles from Paris have been instructed that in future they must rigorously abstain from the use of perfumes, and the wearing of odorous flowers. Needless to say, many have rebelled.

The new regulation has been evolved by the Parisian professors of vocal music, following the results of certain experiments and observations made by French scientists. According to a well-known teacher of singing in that city, who is endeavoring to make his pupils live up to the new rule, the experiments, which were principally undertaken at the request of the teachers, have proved that all strong perfumes are injurious to the delicate membranes of the throat.

Not only does this apply to the concentrated essences that come in bottles, but even to the fragrant odors that issue from the flowers themselves. The violet's perfume, according to the experiments made with the laryngoscope, is, perhaps, the most injurious of all, and the wearing of bunches of these simple and proverbially modest flowers has been strictly forbidden to all who are anxious to cultivate their voices.

Parisian doctors and other operators have been cautioned concerning the dangers that lurk hidden in their corsage bouquets, and it is probable that they will no longer show their appreciation of the magnificent floral tributes which ardent admirers delight in showering upon them, by ostentatiously nestling their faces among the dainty blossoms, and assuming an air of ecstatic bliss.

After all, to a layman, to whom the discovery was expounded, it really did not seem so startling, and as usual in fact, the wonder is that no one ever thought it out before. For it is well known that the sense of smell depends for its appreciation upon the tickling effect produced by the deposit upon the delicate membranes of the nose of infinitesimally minute particles thrown off by the odoriferous object.

Some substances smell not at all. That is, they have either too few or no such particles, or because the particles which they do emit are not of a nature to affect the olfactory membranes.

Among flowers this is the case particularly. Some have no odor; they fall into the class of substances just described. The smell of others is unpleasant because they emit off particles which are obnoxious to the membranes, and the latter rebel.

The so-called fragrant flowers, notably the rose, the violet and the carnation, literally tickle the olfactory membranes to a sense of pleasure and enjoyment, though it is worthy of note that some persons abhor the scent of certain flowers, and that to the majority of mankind seem deliciously fragrant.

If, then, these odoriferous particles have such a lively action upon the nasal membranes, it certainly does not appear strange that when inhaled, as they must be at times, they should have an injurious effect upon the membranes of the throat, which are at least as sensitive as those of the nose. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive the danger of inhaling perfumes, therefore, might seriously interfere with an operator's powers, which are so keenly dependent upon the perfect condition of the laryngeal membranes.

ON THE FARM.

THE WAR ON INSECTS.

Spraying is effective according to completeness with which the surfaces are covered with the spray mixtures. All spray mixtures will stick to the surface much better if applied as a fine mist than in coarse drops, for the drops easily run together, and drip off, while the mist globules remain. It is what remains on the surface that is beneficial. Make the spray a fine mist, and keep the nozzle moving.

Do not soak the tree. Cover the leaf, fruit or twigs with mist globules, but do not wash them with an overdose. Two light but thorough sprayings are more beneficial than one drenching, and require very little more liquid and only little more time.

Keep all trees free from dead and useless wood. When trimming, cut so as to leave the surface flush with the bark. Projecting stubs never heal over, but become sources of trouble later. Paint all cut surfaces as soon as made; they will heal better and resist decay much longer.

If diseases or insects are serious do not wait but spray promptly to maintain control.

Insects are injurious either on account of the actual destruction of plant tissues by the insects (borers, caterpillars, etc.), with the consequent loss of plant substances; or on account of the drain upon the vitality of the plant through the loss of sap (San Jose scale, etc.); or by the interference with root or leaf activity by colonies of insects (root and leaf lice). Each group of insects is controlled by special methods.

Caterpillars and all Leaf Eating Insects.—Spray with Paris green or Bordeaux Paris green. Repeat at frequent intervals (seven to ten days) if necessary to control. For asparagus beetle, add resin solution to Paris green and spray as below.

Cucurbit.—Spray with arsenate of lead in spring. If serious later, catch adults by jarving insects from trees into sheet beneath, and then destroy. This should be done in early morning. Repeat at frequent intervals (daily, if necessary) to control the pest.

Borers.—The peach borer may be located by the holes close to or just below the surface of the soil. They may be killed in April or September by running out with a knife or by running wire into the holes. In the case of the apple twig borer, the bored twigs should be cut out and destroyed during June. Other borers are controlled by similar methods.

Flea Beetles.—For flea beetles use Paris green mixed with air slaked lime, flour or plaster (one part of the poison to twenty or thirty of the lime, flour or plaster), dusted on the foliage in the morning. Repeat at short intervals if necessary.

Plant Lice.—For plant lice, use kerosene emulsion (15 per cent) as soon as noticed, repeating as may be necessary to control. "Rose leaf" tobacco extract may be substituted, if desired, especially in greenhouses (one part to sixty or seventy of water).

Scale Insects.—Scale insects are controlled by caustic solutions, so that it is often necessary to treat trees in a dormant condition for fear of injury to growing parts. Lime, sulphur and salt water is recommended for dormant trees infested with San Jose scale. Whale oil soap (two pounds to the gallon of water) or 20 per cent kerosene may also be used. The last to apply to other scales as winter treatments. Summer treatment for all scales, 20 per cent kerosene emulsion, applied on bright, sunny days.

Red Spider.—To control red spider, avoid too great dryness; when present spray the plants with water with considerable force. "Nictose" evaporated by hot iron helps to check this pest. When present on open air plants, treat as for plant lice.

Paris green may be used alone at the rate of one-quarter pound to the barrel of water for all leaf-eating insects. Keep well stirred while spraying. Better results are often secured by combining the Paris green with Bordeaux, as the poison remains more evenly distributed and adheres better when so applied.

TO DEVELOP DAIRY MARKET.

"What can be done to develop the dairy market?" As an answer to this the following is offered by the Illinois experiment station.

Children's Allments.

Munyon's Remedies for Children.



Train mothers to intelligently look after the health of their families and the well-being of a nation is assured.

Munyon. It has accurately been a labor of love for me to study the diseases of children with a view to their relief and cure. Many grown people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that are a relic of barbarism, and that it is almost a crime to give them to children, and the risk of physical and mental degeneration. My remedies for children's diseases are effective and prompt, but they are entirely harmless. Every thoughtful mother should have a Munyon's Family Medicine Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with Munyon's Cold Cure, Cough Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, U. S. & C. Tablets, Croup Cure, Cholera, Korosis Cure, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Plasters. This chest will prove an unfailing silent friend in the hour of need. A few doses of the proper remedy given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness, and save many doctors' fees.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Medicine Cases, \$2.50, \$1.00 and 50c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

First and foremost produce a high class article.

Put up dairy products in such a manner that the consumer will go the original package.

Standardize and sell by grade and brand. Practice honesty and have grades exactly as represented.

Guarantee standards and invite inspection.

Publish the exact meaning of different grades and make people intelligent by putting out literature free to educate them.

All places where dairy products are produced or manufactured should have standards of cleanliness and be open to inspection.

TIE CARE OF MILK.

The greatest difficulty the cheese maker has to contend with is gassy or tainted milk. The patron should aim to supply only pure sweet flavored milk.

The following are some of the causes of gassy and tainted milk:

Allowing the cows to drink impure water from dirty watering troughs, stagnant ponds, soakage from barnyards.

Feeding rye, rape, turnips, turnip tops, ragweed, leeks, or apples.

Not wiping cows' flanks, udders and teats before milking.

Milking with dirty hands.

Using wooden pails for milk.

Not straining the milk immediately after milking.

Stirring or aerating (exposing to the air), close to a swill barrel, hog pen, hog trough, hogs, barn yard, or milking yard.

A rusty old milk can.

Milking the cow, dumping the milk into the milk can and leaving it over night without either straining, aerating or cooling.

Sour milk is caused by leaving or keeping it at too high a temperature.

Milk should always be strained and aerated, dipping and stirring immediately after milking.

In warm weather the milk should be cooled by setting the pails or cans in cold water while it is being aerated. Cool to 65 degrees.

Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk should be cooled to 60 degrees, set in a cool cellar, and covered with a clean robe or blanket, and let alone till Monday morning.

Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and luke warm water in which a little soda is dissolved, then scald and place on their sides in the sun. Cans and pails should be scoured with salt occasionally.

A rusty can should never be used to send milk to the factory.

Successful dairying can be summed up in two words—Be Clean.

The descendants of an Australian settler, 102 years of age, number 304 persons. He is in receipt of an old-age pension from the Australian Government.

The Broken Health of School Life

Close Confinement, over Exertion at Study and Worry over Examinations too great a strain for the Nervous—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

So many school girls and school boys, too, are pale, languid and run down in health, subject to weak spells, nervous headache, and victims of sleeplessness, that we no longer realize the toll of developing the mind at the expense of the body.

It is on the mothers and fathers that falls the responsibility of looking after the health of their children, and to them we suggest the wisdom of having the health of their children kept at the high water mark by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure is so gentle and natural in action as to be admirably suited to the requirements of children. The benefits to be derived from its use are certain and lasting, as it goes to form new red corpuscles in the blood, and create new nerve force.

Mrs. T. Daisell, 21 Charles street, Kingston, Ont., states:—"My daughter suffered very much with headaches, caused no doubt from over-study and a run down condition of the nervous system. These attacks of headache were very trying on her and I noticed that she was gradually growing weaker and more nervous. About two months ago I got her a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and since she has been

using this preparation we are more than pleased with the improvement which has been made in her health. She looks one hundred per cent better, her nervous system is no longer bothered with headaches and is gradually increasing in flesh and weight."

Mrs. R. Wareham, 267 Sherbrooke street, Peterboro, Ont., states:—"One of my children has suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, dizziness and, in fact, was all run down, pale and languid. These troubles were attributed to over-study and confinement at school. She began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I can say that we have found this preparation exceedingly helpful. It has relieved her of headache, steadied her nerves, and built up her system wonderfully. We can see a great change in her, as the color is returning to her face, and she is gaining in flesh and weight."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Burette. Heals the ulcer, clears the air passages, stops discharges, blows off free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Chicago.

HARD MEDICINE TO TAKE.

"Doctor," said a fashionably dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed, and waited for her to go on.

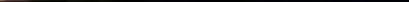
"About eleven o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner-party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription which will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her, her face clouded. He had written:—"Bod from ten at night till seven the next morning. Repeat dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever symptoms recur."



RUNNING DOWN HIS DREAMS.



THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 38.

HATS.



As Far as You Can See Him

you can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried these—

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest Panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS and MATS in large quantities.

LINOLEUM, 4 yds. wide, extra heavy, \$2.40 yd.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS and TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment, and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best. Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

The Ladies' friend, Silver Soap, for cleaning Silverware, 10c. cake.

Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be suited and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantees right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,607
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696
The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811	

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

SHIRTS.

HAVE YOU TRIED A Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are JUST
as good to make them go.

LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:

Neckwear, Socks,
Collars, Cuffs, Stockings,
Underwear, Garters,
Suspenders, Belts,
Sweaters, Jerseys,
Smocks, Overalls,
Pants, Vests, Working Shirts
Boys' Suits, Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

About Stray Cattle.

The laws of Ontario regarding stray cattle are very definite. In cases where cattle are at large and wander on to the premises of one who is not their owner, there are two courses to pursue. So soon as an animal is discovered on a man's premises, he may drive it to the pound and notify the clerk of the municipality, who will attend to its release or disposition, or he may secure it on his own premises and retain it while he is complying with statutory requirements for its disposition, which are these: He must first publish a notice of the presence of such beast on his property in a newspaper issued in his locality, and keep the same running for three consecutive weeks. If the owner fails to claim the animal its custodian must keep it for two months, and if its value exceeds twenty dollars it must be sold, and after all expenses of harboring and sale, which must not exceed twenty dollars, have been deducted, the balance must be handed to the treasurer of the municipality, in case the lawful owner of the animal has not in the meantime been found. If the value of the animal is below twenty dollars it becomes the property of the man on to whose premises it has strayed after he has properly advertised its presence. When an animal is claimed and expenses of pasture or feeding are determined, the law makes provision against exorbitant charges. Any person harboring animals which are not his own, and does not advertise their presence, is liable to prosecution, when a heavy fine may be imposed by a justice of the peace.

Glen Ross.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. J. B. Weaver spent Sunday at Brighton with his daughter, Mrs. Walton Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Waldron of Bay-side, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iverson on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Down of Murray spent a few days renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackman of Wellman's Corners, and Messrs. Hope and Ridley Mikel of Murray, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKee on Sunday last.

Miss L. M. Anderson, who has been ill with tonsillitis, is recovering.

Mrs. Albert Weaver, who has been very sick, is recovering.

A drive of logs belonging to the Gil-mour Co. has just passed through Glen Ross.

Anson News

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mrs. Geo. B. Hagerman, who for the past few weeks has been afflicted with rheumatism of the eyes, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Franklin Smith, brakeman on the G. T. R., made a flying visit to his home on Sunday, May 10th.

Look out for June weddings at Anson. Our popular young school teacher, Miss Ella Faulkner, who has been suffering from a severe cold, we are glad to say is able to teach again.

Anson is burying one of her old settlers to-day in the person of Mr. Reuben Hubble.

Mr. H. A. Linton, former agent at Anson station, who has been renewing acquaintances here, sailed for England on the 18th, accompanied by his brother.

New buggies are numerous in this vicinity. The young men that have not new ones are not in it with the girls.

Miss Maud Hallett of Fuller is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Wright.

The revival camp on in the Baptist church here last week were very successful. A number from here will be baptised next Sunday at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Allan Lawrence has been improving his residence by building a new kitchen.

The steamer Bulgaria, of the Hamburg-American Line, has left Boulogne for Canada with 2,913 passengers for Halifax. All are for Canada except 890, who will go to Baltimore. The steamer has a crew of 125. She has 3,045 souls on board, the largest number ever brought across the Atlantic for Halifax on one boat on a single trip.

The Melrose oil well is down to a depth of 1,571 feet, and rapid progress is now being made through formations that are identical with that of the oil bearing localities of Ohio and Indiana. The drillers are within 90 feet of the first oil sand. Of course it is understood that while oil may now be reached at any moment, there is at the same time the possibility that several hundred feet may yet have to be bored before oil will be struck in paying quantities.

The public school board of Madoc village, has under consideration the advisability of doing away with the Model school department. A public meeting of the ratepayers will be held to consider the question.

The travelling agent for a Bible publishing house was killed in Logan, Texas, because he wore a high hat, and ordered a temperance drink in a bar-room. These breaches of local etiquette offended the cowboys present. Evidently Bibles are badly needed down there.

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Seventh of Sidney Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The continued dry weather has a telling effect on the crops in general. Farmers are busily engaged preparing their planting ground.

Rev. R. Taylor, a former pastor of this circuit, made a few calls in the neighborhood last week.

Miss Kate Montgomery is spending a few days with Mrs. H. Hamblin.

Mr. Jas. Palmer's horses ran away a few days ago. No serious damage was done.

Mr. A. D. Foster, one of our enterprising farmers, has sold his farm and bought in Prince Edward County.

Some of our young men talk of going to Manitoba. We wish them luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and Miss Blanche Gray spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Palmer's.

Our pastor, Rev. R. M. Pope, is recovering from the effects of his recent illness, and is able to take his work again.

The patrons of Eclipse cheese factory received nearly \$20 per standard clear for April milk. Pretty good for a private factory.

Chatterton Chips.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fodder cheese sold well this spring. The Eclipse factory paid its patrons nearly a cent per pound for the April milk.

It is reported that A. D. Foster has sold his farm and will move to Prince Edward County. He sold to Mr. Wamnamaker from Coe Hill.

There is a very good prospect for fruit this year, although rain is needed badly.

Quite a number of dogs have died in this neighborhood lately, supposed to have been poisoned.

It seems lonely without Lithgow's mill running.

A number of the farmers are putting concrete basements under their barns, which will be quite an improvement.

Our new farmer let his horses run away at the Holloway mill the other day.

Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)

The many friends of the late Mrs. Clarissa Bradley will learn with regret of her death at the home of her son in Ransomville N. Y. The funeral took place last Sunday, May 17th. Just one year from that date she had her first stroke, from which time she had been helpless.

We are pleased to report that the Rev. R. M. Pope was able to resume his duties last Sunday.

Prof. Doxsee of Albert College occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Matilda Homan has returned from visiting friends in Prince Edward and Belleville.

Mrs. Pirrie and two granddaughters have returned to their homes in Whitby. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Benedict for some months.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is again able to be around after a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, is seriously ill.

Newspaper correspondence is transmitted through the mails now at 1 cent for two ounces.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 49th Hastings Rifles.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Ormsby, lost about three thousand dollars worth of poles and timber recently in the big bush fires.

Reports from New York State are to the effect that a severe drought prevails in many sections, and crops are suffering for want of rain. Some crops are said to be almost ruined.

On Monday night of last week some one stole a horse and buggy from the shed of the Methodist Church at Campbellford. A reward of \$20 is offered for its return, or capture of the thief.

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"Sterling Hall."

Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We're willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about qualities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. Styles and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgits, etc. BELTS, silk and leather; 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFS, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgits, Derbys, Bows and Roxburys, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princely" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk suits at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BICYCLE SUITS AND PANTS—

Fine Tweed Pants at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Tweed Suits at \$4.50 to \$6.00.

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

Drill Coats at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality, at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currants, 4 lbs. for 25c. Soap Chips, 3 lbs. for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

Pay 12c. for Eggs.



ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them

THE MOSLEY COMMISSION.

BRITISH MECHANICS STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

The Report Says the Delegates Are Not Hopeless for Great Britain.

The Mosley Commission, consisting of Mr. Alfred Mosley and twenty-three delegates who visit to the United States last year to study American methods of labor, has finally issued its report. It will be remembered that Mr. Mosley, who, having accumulated a fortune as a pioneer in the diamond fields of South Africa, devotes his leisure to the study of industrial conditions, got together the secretaries of the principal British trade unions and, at his own expense took them to the United States for the purpose of making the report that has just appeared.

The delegates differ in their opinions quite generally, but agree on the point that while British workmen have nothing to learn from American workmen, the British employers are not as far advanced in their use of machinery and in the management of their employees.

In his preface to the volume Mr. Mosley himself seems to be more favorable in his review of American industry than his delegates. He says that "the American workman has a far better education, is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober," and adds: "If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

He expresses his belief in profit sharing, and welcomes the trusts as the best economical means of industrial development. He concludes by saying that the organization of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other will solve the industrial problem.

NOT ALL ONE WAY.

While the various reports recognize the alertness of American methods, and the readiness of manufacturers to discard old machinery for new and thus increase the output, and while the result is shorter hours and higher wages for the American workman, there are pointed out very frankly certain defects in their industrial methods that are worth considering. It is true these men were not in the United States long enough to get an intimate and wholly reliable view of the American system, but a somewhat hasty and general view enabled them to get very clearly certain outstanding facts unconfused by details. At any rate here is what some of them say:

Mr. James Cox, the delegate for the iron and steel workers, thinks "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king of Chicago." Of the new post-office there he says: "Any third rate construction in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years instead of eight. This is illustrative of government work in general."

Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the iron and steel builders, represents Mr. William Crump as saying that "Great Britain's position as the leading shipbuilders is unsatisfactory, and unlikely to be seriously menaced for the next quarter of a century." The social and moral life in America call forth from Mr. Cummings this severe criticism: "Gambling and pleasure seeking appear to be characteristics. The disregard for human life, the

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS and other immoralities tend to the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be avoided."

Mr. Taylor, of the operative bricklayers, would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England, and Mr. Dellar, of the National Plasterers' Union found the plastering bad, even in the White House. He pays his respects to Homestead by saying: "The principal shareholder might here find a good place to expend his millions in improving the condition of the working people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain."

Mr. Steadman, who represented the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress, says that for solid and well finished work the British workman cannot be beaten in the world.

In general, it seems that, while keenly conscious of American competition, the delegates are by no means hopeless for Great Britain, for, concludes the report:

"The workers who have built up American industries are largely British. Most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country. Let us adopt modern methods and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

SERVANTS' PARADISE.

Why not solve the great servant problem by adopting the methods of Sweden? There an order of merit is conferred upon employees and all kinds of domestic servants for long, faithful, and efficient service under the same employer. The nominees are elected by a jury of the King, and are awarded a gold or silver medal bearing a bust of the King, which carries with it under certain circumstances a pension for life. In Sweden there is also an old building, known as a pleasant street where servants who are too old to work are given shelter and care.

The Hon. Moneybags: "Really, Mr. my daughter is very beautiful. May I pay her my attention?" Lord Stoneybrook: "My dear boy, if you want to pay her anything, pay her debts, for it's more than I can do."

CHARACTER IN SMOKING.

Idea of a Woman Who Has Been Sizing Up the Other Sex.

According to a man's manner of smoking you shall know him, is the opinion of a keen observer of habits and characteristics.

Let him gnaw at the end of his cigar and roll it between his lips and you may depend he is cynical, likely to look always on the wrong side of human nature and not to trust any one completely.

The man who smokes with his cigar tilted upwards has the traits that make for success, is brisk, aggressive and likely to triumph over interference with his wishes.

The smoker who guards his cigar jealously and will smoke it almost up to the point of charring his moustache or burning his nose is a tactician, schemer, self-educator, and with an intense desire for power.

The cigar tilted toward the chin denotes the day dreamer, the person who may have ideas and ambitions but seldom the practicality to carry them out.

The cigar held steadily and horizontally indicates a callous, calculating nature, strong traits, but poor principles, the sort of man who could be brutal with indifference should occasion arise.

Men who let their cigar go out and then try to relight it, also those who, after smoking for a while let the cigar go out and then throw it away, are likely to be irrational and without the capacity to put their powers to use.

Men of quick, vivacious temper hardly touch the tip of their cigar with their tongue, and after taking two or three whiffs will remove it and hold it in their hand in absent-minded fashion. They are men who change their opinions and ambitions often and require the spur of novelty or necessity to make them.

EXERT THEIR BEST POWERS.

The man who, after lighting his cigar, holds it not only between teeth and lips, but with two, three or four fingers of his left hand is fastidious and possessed of much personal pride. Such a smoker will often remove the cigar and examine the lighted end to see if it is burning evenly and steadily. Such actions indicate carefulness, sagacity and a character worthy of confidence and esteem.

The smoker who sends forth smoke from both corners of the mouth in two divergent puffs is crotchety and hard to get along with, though he may have good mental qualities.

The spendthrift, sometimes the adventurer, is declared by the act of biting off the end of a cigar. Lack of judgment, dislike to pay debts and not over-niceness of habits are declared by this practice.

The pipe smoker who grips his pipe so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the mouthpiece is mettlesome, of quick, nervous temper and likes to be tenacious of his opinions one way or another.

The pipe held so that it hands somewhat toward the chin indicates the listless, ambitious person who might stand up to such responsibilities as come to him, but would never seek them or strive for high place.

The man who fills his pipe hastily, haphazard fashion, and emits irregular puffs of smoke is of incautious, generous impulses, the sort of man who is a good comrade, but lacks powers of entertaining, but whose friendship is not likely to be lasting nor to warrant implicit confidence.

The man who fills his pipe slowly and methodically and smokes mechanically and regularly is likely to be reserved, prudent and a good, dependable friend, while not of showy exterior.

Many smokers, no matter how many cigar cases they have, carry their cigars in the upper left-hand waistcoat pocket. This habit indicates a love of self-indulgence and disinclination to make the slightest exertion other than absolutely necessary.

These observations, it should be remembered, are those of a woman who has been observing men who smoke.

THE TOWN OF SPECTACLES.

Manner in Which an African Settlement Received Its Name.

John Moir built a commodious residence a number of years ago on the outskirts of Blantyre in the Shire Highlands south of Lake Nyassa. He is the agent of the African Lakes Company, which has a number of steamers on Lake Nyassa and has proved that it is possible to build up a prosperous business in inner Africa without selling spirits or firearms to the natives. The company buys ivory and other native commodities and gives in exchange nothing but cloth, wire and other things which add to the comfort of the natives and do them no harm.

Mr. Moir wears spectacles, and the natives call him Mandala, which means glass. When he erected his house they also applied the name Mandala to the building.

Then Mr. Moir developed a settlement around his private property, all devoted to the interests of the company he represents. There are storerooms for ivory and other things bought from the tribes. Trade goods as they arrive from Europe are also stored here. All they are sent up the lake. The place has become a very thriving settlement with several hundred population.

It did not lack a name for a single day, because the natives at the place named it when the first storehouse was erected. They simply added the name Mandala and also the word "town" on all good maps we see a little bit of the word "Mandala" standing for the most thriving and important suburb of Blantyre.

The name of Mandala is known to all who are interested in the progress and the name it bears was given to it simply because the founder of the town wears spectacles.

SMOKING BY BOYS.

Employers Urge British Parliament Against the Habit.

An effort is being made to have the British Parliament enact legislation against cigarette smoking by boys. The earnest supporters of the measure are employers of boys. The boy smoker in the workshop is anything but a pleasure to his master. Sir James Reckitt has declared that he would certainly not choose a boy smoker to do any work for him if he could get a non-smoker, and Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed the strongest disapproval of the practice.

Sir Christopher Furness has found that cigarette smoking among boys not only causes deterioration of the physique, but "tends to develop the juvenile smoker's work is less conscientiously done, and he is lacking in spiritfulness and alertness. Where, as is often the case," Sir Christopher adds, "the boy smokes clandestinely, habits of deceitfulness are probably formed."

Sir Geo. Williams' experience as an employer has conclusively proved to him that a boy is a far from satisfactory worker if he smokes, and he says: "The effects of smoking, both as to reduce the boy's energy, to lessen his intellectual capacity, and to weaken his moral character."

EVIL EFFECT ON THE MIND.

The fact that every great public school in England prohibits smoking among its boys, and punishes offenders with a strong hand, is eloquent of the evil effect tobacco has on the young mind, says the Westminster Budget. The London school board some time ago enlisted the services of eminent medical authorities in its battle against the cigarette, and the Plymouth board circulated the teachers and parents of the children of the school board which investigated the matter declared that cigarette smoking affects the system generally, and arrests physical development, and it would be possible to quote thousands of such opinions from the educational side.

It goes without saying that the doctor is the strongest enemy of the cigarette for boys, and the evidence," says Dr. Andrew Wilson, "points to the undermining of a growing lad's physique by indulgence in tobacco." And Dr. Wilson continues: "Add to this the moral effect—that of rendering the already precocious boy even more precocious, and of turning him into an uncontrollable pig, and you will condemn the habit from another point of view."

LAXITY OF MORALS.

Sir Henry Littlejohn, the veteran medical officer of health for Edinburgh, has used his great influence against the boy smoker on many grounds, and there is much force in his argument that "the practice is fraught with dangers to society at large, owing to the secrecy with which the habit is carried on, the tendency to visit ice cream shops to assuage the heat of the mouth, the filthy practice, and in addition we have ultimately to that disregard of the proprieties due to the other sex which is introduced in our midst a laxity of morals, which, in the future, must bear fruit."

Years ago, long before the cigarette evil was as great as it is to-day, a minister of public instruction in Paris issued a circular to all directors of colleges and schools forbidding the use of tobacco by students because "the development of body and mind was checked by its immoderate use," and the general opinion as to the remedy for the evil in our own country is that the legislative prohibition of juvenile smoking is the only effective course.

Dr. Andrew Wilson has suggested corporal punishment in schools, but the simplest and surest remedy is that which is soon to come before the House of Commons which will empower the magistrate to deal with the boy smoker.

WHAT THEY SAID.

Penelope: "Charley called last night."

Justine: "That's twice in a week, isn't it?"

"I suppose he'll come three times in the next week."

"That's what my brother says."

"And five times the next?"

"That's what my sister says."

"And six times the next?"

"That's what my auntie says."

"And seven times the next?"

"That's what papa says."

"And then what?"

"We'll go married; that's what everybody says."

"And then what?"

"Then I shan't see him any more of an evening; that's what mamma says."

WILL NOT DRINK.

There is a parakeet at the Zoological Gardens in London which has lived for over half a century without drinking anything. Many naturalists have a theory that hares never drink, or, at all events, that water is not a necessity to their existence; the dew on the grass is supposed to be the sufficient liquid for their wants. There is a certain breed of gazelle that never drinks, and the llamas of Patagonia live for years without taking water. In France there is a particular class of cattle known as "water-haters" that rarely touch water. This is all the more remarkable because these cattle give milk of a rich quality, from which excellent cheese is made.

Marklane: "How is your telephonic system?"

Mr. M.: "I have been thinking considerably. When I'm in a hurry to deliver an important message the wretched thing won't work a bit, but when a clear message is to be sent it works like a charm."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

How an Englishman Was Treated at the Custom House.

Many travelers have serious complaints to make of the dealings of Russian officials, but Mr. A. H. S. Landor, in "Across Coveted Lands," tells an amusing incident where expected trouble and annoyance vanished before courtesy and kindly interest. In Mr. Landor's sleeping car there happened to be some French merchants on their way to the fair of Nizhni Novgorod. On perceiving his two rifles, a good-sized ammunition case and two cameras, one of these gentlemen informed him that all those things would be confiscated at the frontier.

"Excuse me," shouted one of the Frenchmen, at the top of his voice, "this is your first journey abroad! We," he added, "are great travelers. We have been once before in Russia."

"You are great travelers!" I exclaimed, with the emphasis very strong on the word, and pretending intense admiration. The Frenchmen, who have been once before in Russia, naturally, the Franco-Russian Alliance was dragged into the conversation; were I a Frenchman I might have been less ready. The Russians and the French were brothers. But a British subject! A hated Englishman bringing into Russia two rifles, two cameras, six hundred cartridges, two cameras, a large case of scientific instruments, all of which I would duly declare! Why? Russia was not England! I would soon experience how Englishmen were treated in this country.

"Russians!" he exclaimed, "have not a polished manner like the French! Ah, non! They are semi-barbarians yet. They respect and fear the French, but not the English, per exemple!"

The frontier station of Alexander was reached, and a horde of terror-stricken passengers alighted from the carriages, preceded and followed by bags, portmanteaus, holdalls, and bundles of umbrellas, which were hastily conveyed to the long tables of the huge custom house inspection.

The two Frenchmen had their belongings next to mine on the long counter, and presently an officer came. They were French subjects and they had nothing to declare. Their elaborately decorated bags were instantly ordered open and turned upside down, while the officer searched with some gusto among the contents. A small pocket camera, two packets of photographic plates, some soiled handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, a box of fancy note paper, a bottle of scent, a pair of embroidered pantoufles, and a lot of patent brass studs and cuff links.

With the exception of the studs and cuff links, and some sharp words in reprimand were used by the officer to my now subdued French neighbors for attempting to smuggle. Then the officer moved on to me.

"Monsieur," mournfully remarked the Frenchman, "now you will be done for."

I declared everything and produced a special permit, which had been very cautiously given me by the Russian ambassador, and handed it to the officer. Having eagerly read to the officer, he stood with his heels together and gave me a military salute. With a profound bow he begged me to point out to him all my luggage, so that he could have it stamped without giving me further trouble. He politely declined to do the keys I handed him, and thinking that I might feel uncomfortable in the bustling crowd of people, he condescended to a chair in front of that I might sit down.

I turned round to look at the Frenchman. They had altogether collapsed.

I thought you said that Englishmen were hated in Russia, and that they would confiscate all my things. You see they have confiscated nothing. I meekly remarked to the Frenchman, when they returned to the sleeping car, do not think that I have met with more polite customs officials anywhere."

"Qu'en dites-vous?" muttered the stouter Frenchman, who was evidently in no mood to enter into further conversation.

WARFARE MORE HUMANE.

When the International Conference meets at Geneva, Switzerland, next fall, for the purpose of extending and revising the Geneva treaty of 1864 various topics will be considered looking to the amelioration of the sufferings caused by war. Among the proposed amendments is one providing that after a battle the bodies of the slain must be carefully examined as to avoid burying or burning anyone alive. Another plan is to oblige every soldier to bear on his person some suitable mark of identification—the loud tattoo, possibly. Then there is a scheme to make field hospitals neutral in all circumstances.

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

A Mexican cactus (amphelion lewinii) is eaten by Indians during their religious ceremonies to incite visions. An English naturalist, Dr. Dixon, has analyzed himself the extraordinary properties, and reports that the air seemed filled with vague odors of perfumes, a halo of musical sounds surrounding him, a marvelous display of ever-changing brilliant colors passed clearly before his vision.

A well-known K. C. made a powerful plea recently in a bench of promise case. His little son went home and said: "Mamma, I heard papa make a speech to-day. And what do you think—papa almost cried, too?"

"Did he?" asked the K. C.'s wife. "Oh, he can't fool me," replied the father and pride of the family.

BLACK LABOR FOR THE RAND.

Efforts to Recruit 1,000 Natives in Central Africa.

The gold mining companies on the Rand are having so much difficulty in securing the labor needed for the mines from the millions of native South Africans that they are actually turning to the tribes of tropical Africa for the help they need. A despatch from Blantyre, the chief town of the British Central Africa Protectorate, which lies between the Zambezi River and the north end of Lake Nyassa, says that arrangements are in progress for the recruiting of 1,000 native laborers in Port Herald and the West Shire district of the Protectorate to go thousands of miles to work in the gold mines of the Rand.

Port Herald is the most southern town in the Protectorate, on the right bank of the Shire River just a little above the Zambezi. West Shire is the most southerly of the administrative districts into which the Protectorate is divided. The effort to raise the desired contingent of laborers thus seem to be confined to the most southern part of the Protectorate.

The undertaking may be regarded as purely experimental. To be sure, some thousands of the Shire natives go south every year to find work beyond the Zambezi, but whether a large number of them can be induced to go so far from their homes or whether they would succeed in the unaccustomed labor at the gold mines remains to be seen.

The natives have been trained during the past thirty years to a considerable degree of efficiency and are fairly industrious, though they may not be superior in this respect to the

BLACKS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A considerable number of them are brickmakers, carpenters and blacksmiths of some expertness, and have made a fairly good record in a few other crafts and in ordinary labor. They are accustomed to be paid in money for their services and many of them are very glad to earn money with which to buy European commodities.

Industrious among these natives has been encouraged by the zeal with which the Government looks after their interests. No one can employ a black man in the Protectorate unless a Government official approves the contract.

The time the laborer engages for service, the amount he is to be paid, and all other conditions, must be in black and white. The employer cannot engage him for more than a year at a time and must give a bond to defray the cost of his journey home when the contract expires.

The native is paid off only in the presence of a Government officer, who sees that he receives exactly what is due him. When a black man's contract expires he is paid and returned to service. It will simplify the labor problem of South Africa if fairly good workmen can be obtained from other parts of the continent. Such a procedure would probably stimulate the Kafir tribes to render better service themselves. The natives do not enjoy the spectacle of laborers imported from other parts of the continent pocketing money which they might earn themselves.

Those of the lower Congo, for example, would not work for white men until many Liberians, Zanzibarians and others had been brought to the river and the indigenous tribes saw them spending the money they earned for things that all the natives like to possess. The Congos were usually accustomed to work themselves, and now many thousands of them are in the service of the white stations along the rivers.

HOW TO HEAR PLANTS GROW.

If you were told that it was possible to hear plants grow you would scarcely believe it, but two Germans say they have discovered a method of "hearing" plants grow. In the apparatus the growing plant is connected with a disc, having in its centre an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this, on a scale fifty times magnified, denotes the progress in growth. Both disc and indicator are metal, and when brought in contact with an electric hammer, the electric current interrupted at each of the divided intervals of the disc, the growth of the plant is as perceptible to the ear as to the eye.

There are 150 pawnbrokers in England to each million inhabitants. Belgium has 119 steamships of over 100 tons, but only one sailing ship of that size.

The condor keeps its young longer in the nest than any other bird. Fully twelve months before the young condors can fly.

Give me your candid opinion of my painting," requested D'Amber. "It's worthless," replied Cyclops. "Yes, I know it's worthless, but let me have it anyway."

"Now," said Mrs. Bridely, "just as soon as we get a good cook, dear, I am going to give a dinner."

"All right," replied her husband, quickly, "I'll come."

"You don't mean to cite your Government as an example of a Republic?" "Well," answered the South American, "there's a little difference between our Republic and your country. In our Republic we have no elections."

A worthless servant, applying for a character to his master when the latter was discharged him, received the following: "This is to certify that I am in possession of the position of a worthless servant, and I would prove invaluable in any position."

At a reception: "Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of showing that I know some of the people who are in the body here." "With pleasure, sir," replied the other, "the same body as I am precisely? The same body as yourself."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

EMILE LOUBET, THE DEMOCRATIC RULER.

Born 65 Years Ago, the Son of a Hard Working, Thrifty Peasant Couple.

"Proud of my Emile? But you," said an old lady in the South of France to an interviewer the other day, as the light shined in his faded eyes at the thought of him, "Emile is a great man now, but he is always my boy."

The old lady who spoke was a ruddy-cheeked, wrinkled peasant of nearly ninety years, clattering busily about her farm-hold in suburbs, and chatting away to the newspaper-man in the intervals of attending to her pots and pans, and seeing that her leaves were not being burnt.

"Ah, yes!" she continued, "he is just the same Emile of fifty years ago, always thinking how he can spoil his old mother. It was only the other day he came to see me—I did not expect him, ah, no! he loves to surprise me—and I was making the bread, as now. 'Ah, my little mother,' he said, 'still busy; but I must help you'; and, taking off his coat, he finished kneading the dough. There is a bon garçon for you, my Emile."

And the Emile who had turned up his shirt-sleeves and helped his peasant-mother in her weekly baking was no other than the President of France, ruler of nearly eight millions of people, and the

FRIEND AND EQUAL OF KINGS.

Was there ever a more eloquent contrast than this between the ruler of one of the most powerful countries of the world, fresh from his palace and the state ceremonial that environ even a democratic ruler, and the honest, bluff, and plain of his knees and chatting gaily to his old mother while he made the bread for her?

And this is no uncommon thing: for the good people of Montclair will tell how they have seen the great President chopping firewood for his aged mother, milking the cows for her, and generally lapsing into the duties of his boyhood, half a century ago.

The fact is that there does not live a man more utterly unspoiled by worldly fame and success than this genial, homely, bluff President of the French Republic, and all his family are like him in their clinging to simplicity and their hatred of any form of display. Why, even when he was a Senator and Minister of France and had to play the host to some of the greatest men in the land, his wife would always prepare the meals with her own hands, and would leave the kitchen to take her place at the head of the simple table.

President Loubet's life holds no romance in it. His story is as prosaic and as simple as himself. He entered the world, in which he was conspicuous a place was waiting for a hard-worked, thrifty peasant-couple of the Arrondissement of Montclair, who made a scanty living out of a few acres of vines and almond trees; and such time as young Emile could spare from his school-books was spent in helping his parents in their lowly duties. But Emile was no ordinary peasant's son.

HE LOVED HIS BOOKS.

and showed such remarkable promise that his parents resolved to make a lawyer of him. What the cost was, none but they ever knew; but they were well rewarded when, in due time, their son was called to the Montclair Bar—oddly enough on the same day as his fellow-pupil, M. Meline, who was destined to be his rival for the highest office in the Republic.

From lawyer to Mayor of Montclair, to the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and the Cabinet, his progress was sure and swift. Not one of these honors was sought—they all came to him unasked and as the result of ability, dogged industry, and an unswerving rectitude. When he was elected to the Presidency it was so much against his will that he actually wept being friends for his rival and besought them not to vote for him. "If you wish to please me," he said to them, "vote against me. My only wish is to come out last." But he came out first, and no election ever gave more widespread satisfaction.

How cleverly he has adapted himself to his high office the world knows, and with what dignified simplicity he bears his honors. Nothing can make Emile Loubet anything but bourgeois; if it could, anything but bourgeois, it would be his sense to be so. Loubet, his cease to be bourgeois, and his bearded face, with his spartan, sturdy figure and his speech, which still lapses into the patois of his boyhood. But this homeliness, which disarms envious tongues, is his surest title to popularity, and his respect in democratic France where each peasant's son may dream himself a future President.

Such is the man your King de lights to honor, since in his simple, sterling character he is a man after his own heart; and, like the son of the peasant, he respects the son of the peasant, and the last of forty generations of kings—Louis XIV.—

Honest: "I wonder why your brother seems so sad and restless and uncomfortable?"

Little Ethel: "I think it's cause his hands is clean."

"Yes," remarked the sad-looking stranger as he stepped up in front of the butler, "I have seen the last of many a good man."

"Doctor or undertaker?" queried the man behind the white apron. "Neither," replied the doctor and looks. "To a shoemaker."

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1904

Curious Bits of News.

Mr. Bickard's anti-cigarette bill came to a sudden end on Monday when it came up for its second reading. It had passed its first reading without any objection, but on coming up for a second reading the Speaker ruled it out for not having been introduced in proper form.

The west had some cold weather of late. It snowed all day Sunday in Southern Alberta, with temperatures in some places below freezing point. A snow storm prevailed throughout Montana, and in the northern part of the state it was a regular blizzard, almost blocking the railways.

A deputation waited on the Provincial government last week in reference to the legislation proposed further restricting the liquor traffic. Hon. Mr. Ross said a bill had been prepared but that it would not be presented this session. This reply is not at all pleasing to the temperance people, and a conference of representative prohibitionists of all the temperance organizations was held in Toronto a few days since, and it was unanimously decided to immediately petition the Government to enact the temperance legislation promised at this session. The delay of a session means two years grace for the liquor traffic. There is to be a great convention under the auspices of the Ontario Alliance on May 28th, when it is expected over a thousand delegates will be present.

Liquor advocates have frequently pointed to continental Europe as an object lesson as to the benefits arising from habitual and moderate use of alcohol. The appalling statistics illustrating the inroads made by intoxicants upon the public health and morals in nearly every country and the unapologetic endeavor of men of the highest intelligence to restrict its operations tell, however, a far different story. Their methods also suggest a line of action for temperance advocates on this side of the water. The day of appeal to sentiment is gone by, but never was there a period when instruction in health culture and personal hygiene was so eagerly sought after. Let temperance workers arm themselves with facts and figures in this relation, let these be circulated through the public press, by circular and by placard, and there is little doubt that the recent experience in France and other countries will be repeated, and public opinion will be deeply influenced, and that ultimately prohibition will be the simple and logical result of an educated and thoughtful popular conviction.

If You Knew.

If you knew that ten deep breaths three times a day would overcome "hereditary consumption" and make life altogether more worth living, would you continue to act as if God's pure air was metered by a trust?

If you knew that to selfishly seek happiness was the strongest invitation to misery, would you continue thinking only of your own good wishes and welfare?

If you knew that overeating would shorten your life many years and increase your troubles while you live, would you decide to act upon the admonition: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

If you knew that haste in eating would quicken your trip to the cemetery would you continue to take 5 minutes for breakfast, 10 minutes for dinner, and 15 minutes for supper?

Bees as Fertilizers.

The bee as a fructifier has long been associated with successful fruit culture, but definite experiments to prove how far the apiary and the fruit farm would go altogether have only lately been undertaken. A very interesting test has been conducted by Mr. Cardell Williams, St. Erth, England, who lectures on bees and bee-keeping for the Cornwall Educational Council, conjointly with Mr. Madge, head gardener to Mr. Hain, M.P., St. Erth. The relationship of bees to flowers has been tested and confirmed by another experiment, carried out at Messrs. Craze's nursing gardens, Polgrain, St. Erth. Peach houses, 300 feet long, with four tiers of peaches, served for the purpose of experiment. There was no outlet to enable the bees to have access to the outside fruit or flowers, as was the case in Mr. Hain's gardens, where the bees pursued their ordinary vocation without suffering any inconvenience. The bees were as energetic as if pursuing their calling out of doors. The result has been that the abundance of fruit set this year is quite abnormal—the best crop yet obtained. In former years there has been no lack of blossoms, but a much smaller percentage of set fruit. Messrs. Craze, as a result of the experiment, have dispensed with camel-hair brushes and other methods of mixing pollen, and the bees are now allowed to do the work solely. In the strawberry, cucumber and other houses equally satisfactory results have been obtained. It is the opinion of those who have experimented that the increased yield of fruit obtained is sufficient compensation alone for the cost and trouble of bee-keeping, not to mention the honey yield which is obtained. The results of these experiments have been watched with interest in the southwest, and other gardeners and fruit-growers are adopting this method of fertilization.—English paper.

Some people read the probabilities every day so they'll be able to say "I just thought as much," in case the weather don't agree with them. The weather which is often the cause.—Reflections of Uncle Sam.

Denmark has a system of insurance against the possibility of spinsterhood. If a sum of about \$225 is deposited on behalf of a girl at birth, she becomes entitled, if unmarried at the age of thirty, to receive an annuity of \$20, which is increased by \$25 every ten years. If, however, she marries before she is thirty, the sum is paid to her, or if she dies before she is that age, there is a contribution of some \$30 or \$35 toward her funeral.

The experiments carried on during the last six months by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to test whether the preservatives used in packing food products for export are injurious, have shown that they are harmless. Twelve officials of the department's bureau of chemistry volunteered to diet themselves consistently for six months on food which had been adulterated with boracic or salicylic acid as a preservative, and, having fulfilled their undertaking, they find their health entirely unaffected.

The most frantic appeal for a servant ever put into type has just appeared in a Chicago newspaper. It took 500 words and \$20 to express the would-be employer's feelings. After describing the favorable location of his home, and his "small family," he appeals for "a medium-sized girl," because "a small girl might not have strength to draw the salary we are willing to pay," and adds: "If you don't want to wash your own clothes we will send them with my laundry and pay for them. If you don't like to wait at table we will turn the kitchen into a cafe, and all wait out and wait on themselves. The nurse and you have separate rooms on the third floor. She is very lady-like, but if she is objectionable to you in any way we will let her go. My wife will try very hard to please you, but if you don't like her I will let her go, anyway, come to our rescue."

To be arrested on a charge of holding one's skirts too high on a rainy day suggests, of course, the United States. Joplin, Missouri, was the precise scene of the incident, and Miss Flo Russell its victim or heroine. It was charged against her, quite in the Addisonian style, that the height at which she held them created enough commotion to amount to a disturbance of traffic. Her youth and prettiness, if they did not aggravate the offense, did aggravate the commotion; and a policeman arrested her. Miss Russell, in her defence, said that she was wearing a new and particularly hand some silk petticoat, and other "things" equally new and equally handsome, and that she held her skirt just high enough to prevent them from being muddled, but not an inch higher. To clinch the matter, she had come dressed in the identical clothes, and was ready, if the judge desired, to give a demonstration in court. The judge, of course, jumped at it; a space was cleared, and the court became so unjudicially fascinated with the performance that it took him fifteen minutes to discharge her, with apologies and as progress continues, even in America.

Birds and Commerce.

The fact that the Government of India has just decided that no more bird skins and plumage shall be exported gives satisfaction to bird lovers everywhere. The reason given for the Government's decision is that, owing to the wholesale destruction of birds, destructive insects have it all their own way, and crops in India have suffered alarmingly from this cause.

The feather trade is an important part of the commerce of London, as anyone who has seen the London and India docks warehouse during a feather fair can realize. The supply from India alone is enormous.

Picture veritable mountains of the feathers of the green parrot, which is a favorite with the plumassiers on account of its adaptability. Green, shimmering hills of millions of feathers that not long ago were the proud possession of the gleaming denizens of the Indian woodlands, and through the glorious green a shimmer of scarlet, that beautiful red which, for brilliance, is not surpassed anywhere in nature.

The effect of stopping this trade means greater prosperity for the ostrich farmers in South Africa, and possible legislative action as to the destruction of birds in the south of Europe.

Fascination of Bridge Whist.

Horace C. Du Val, the author of the popular little book, "Bridge Rules in Rhyme," in a review of the fascinations of the game the other day, told the following story: "One morning last summer we arrived at Geneva from Paris, with plans for a three days' visit. On reaching the hotel we met a Frenchman, who suggested 'just a couple of rubbers before dinner.' Well, we agreed and played right through until late that night, with short intermissions for meals. The next day we repeated the programme, and the day after that also, so that when we started for Aix-les-Bains we had seen nothing of Geneva but the hotel. I know that there is a beautiful lake there; I hear that Chillon, with its 'dungeon cell,' is worth visiting, and that Geneva and its surroundings are chock full of 'sights,' but we saw nothing, and didn't care much, for we had a great time at bridge."

A Pleasant Prospect.

Miss Kitty Candour (who has just accepted dear Reggie, and is now taking him fully into her confidence)—I must tell you, Reggie, dear, that I feel a great deal of my character is that I have taken any resolution—it doesn't repent it!

The Man and the Moment.

Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, to me you are the very personification of religion. Rev. Mr. Priestly—I hope, Miss Gushing, that you will not lose this opportunity of embracing religion. Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, this is so sudden—"Harper's Bazar."

Sure Enough.

"John," said a frightened wife in the middle of the night, "there's something moving downstairs, I'm sure!" John listened intently. "Oh, it's nothing but the gas meter peeping away," he said with a sigh of relief.—"Pick-Me-Up."

Abstract Statement

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

-OF THE-

VILLAGE OF STIRLING, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from 1901	\$ 701 82
Taxes	8880 95
Non-resident Taxes	185 85
School Grant from Rawdon	110 02
Roads, Bridges and Walks	192 50
Licenses	180 01
Fines	1 00
Loans	1100 00
Miscellaneous	75 10
Cemetery	92 00
Government Grant	98 00
County Grant	90 00
	\$6818 75

EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	\$ 205 00
Printing	65 25
County Rates	108 21
Roads, Bridges and Walks	178 85
Charity	2400 00
Schools	150 00
Debentures	52 00
Fire Protection	550 55
Loans current	218 00
Street Lighting	499 48
Sinking Fund	400 00
Miscellaneous	48 28
Election Expenses	20 00
Registration	12 00
Government Grant	98 00
	\$5927 91

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Village of Stirling, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, } Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, }

Stirling, Feb. 26, 1903.

Assets and Liabilities

-OF THE-

Village of Stirling.

on December 31st 1902.

ASSETS.	
Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$ 885 84
Cemetery Lots	2000 00
Town Hall	800 00
Engine House	150 00
High and Public Schools	9000 00
Uncollected Taxes	1500 84
Gravel Pits	50 00
Fire Engine	500 00
Sinking Fund	400 00
	\$14286 78

LIABILITIES.	
Balance on County Rates	\$ 827 44
High School Debentures	8000 00
Dus Schools	500 00
Notes in Parker Bros. Bank	1118 50
Cement Walk Debenture	480 00
	\$5425 91

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Village of Stirling, on Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, } Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, }

Feb. 26th, 1903.

STATEMENT

-OF-

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

-OF THE-

STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL

for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from 1901	\$ 788 41
G. E. Kennedy, fees co. pupils	249 00
Government Grant, 1902	468 26
W. Mackintosh, H. S. exam	42 75
County grant	468 26
Grant from Stirling	850 00
	\$2366 68

EXPENDITURES.	
Work and Supplies	\$ 51 45
Salaries	1788 88
Examiner's fees	111 71
Printing	8 64
Insurance	87 50
Interest on Debenture	165 00
	\$2616 18

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Stirling High School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, } Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, }

STATEMENT

-OF-

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

-OF THE-

STIRLING PUBLIC SCHOOL

for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	
J. Milne, village appropriation	\$2050 00
Government Grant, 1902	98 00
Grant from Sidney	10 00
Grant from Rawdon	18 85
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank	650 00
	\$2921 85

EXPENDITURES.	
Balance due Treasurer	\$ 169 68
Work and Supplies	173 97
Salaries	1419 08
Insurance	80 00
Paid on note in Parker's Bank	100 00
Interest on note	88 00
Paid note in Parker's Bank	650 00
Interest on note	9 75
	\$2591 83

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Stirling Public School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, } Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, }

Superior Buying Results

The results of our buyer's New York trip are to be seen in every department. New Collars, Belts, Millinery, Waistings, Fancy Pins and many others too numerous to mention.

The New White Waistings which are in such demand are specially worthy of note. Of course mostly in canvas weave with a few other decidedly new materials. The pretty designs alone would make these much desired—combined with the low prices at which they are marked, they are almost irresistible.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide, 15c. to 40c.

Tailor Made Trousers.

Not often you find tailor made goods at ready-to-wear prices—that is what these are and from first-class tailors too.

We had to pay a little more to get this kind, but you will not think so when you consult the prices at which they are marked—they are very reasonable.

These are worthy of your inspection. If you are in town don't forget to see them.

Fine Tailored Trousers, in newest Spring designs of worsted stripes and figures, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

New Skirt Arrivals.

Some very handsome styles in all Black Skirts just opened in our mantle room.

These are in Fine Broadcloths and Llamas, and the workmanship and trimming is of the first order—the kind that has made for this department so many friends.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Cloth, trimmed with deep scroll design in narrow, black, satin strapping and black silk buttons, light lining, \$8.75.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Broadcloth, panel front, with double side plaits, side seams, strapped from waist to top of flounce, wide cloth straps on hips, trimmed with silk buttons, short train, \$12.50.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 60c.

The New York Herald says Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts now amount to nearly \$100,000,000.

E. M. Pettibone, of Hornellsville, N.Y., committed suicide at a Brantford hotel by taking poison.

Montreal doctors occupied the principal Protestant pulpits in Montreal on Sunday, and addressed the congregations upon the cause, cure, and prevention of consumption.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
"NORWICH UNION,"
"SUN,"
"GORE,"

FARMS FOR SALE.
HORSE " "

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Insurance Agent, STIRLING

Buckwheat, 60c. bush.

Millet, - \$1.25 "

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Sowing Rape, 15 lbs. \$1

All Varieties of

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20c. per lb.

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MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of EDWARD FINCK HINNELL, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 129, Sec. 88, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Edward Finck Hinnell, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, A. D. 1902, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned, their claims and demands, and full particulars of their claims and demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which shall have been given notice.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness on or before the 26th day of May next, to the said executor.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1903.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Executor or Administrator.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 60c.

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ANYONE sending a sketch and description may obtain a patent. I will ascertain your opinion free whether an invention is patentable. I will also ascertain if your invention is new and original. I will also ascertain if your invention is new and original. I will also ascertain if your invention is new and original.

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The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, TO JAN. 1, 1904, 60c.

All the sorrow in the world,
All the blighted souls,
All who strive in the dark,
I, the green of the fields,
I, the freshness of the God-given wind
I, the stretch of upland, the dip of valley
Call, call to mine own,
My robbed breast cries,
My dry, hot eyes stare afar
To the dark city-gulf.
Shine, the scarlet wolf,
Hark my beloved,
And lone I mourn through the whisper
Of pine,
"May God restore"

Irishman (Mr. Jeremiah M'Carthy),
presiding at the Hibernian meeting
in Cardiff, recently, remarked: "We
have only to look back a few weeks
hence!"

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 37.



We'll Look Around a Little.

That is what four lookers said on Saturday p.m. We were satisfied. Within an hour they came back and bought the suits they had tried on, and said our clothes fit better and have more style than any other in the town and prices no higher.

It pleases us to have people make comparison. It's the only way to tell who has the best. No, we are not high priced, we offer swell suits as low as \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, and satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We have some \$3.00 Suits, but we only keep them to compete with the other chaps who sell cheap clothing. The best is the cheapest. Can we interest you. We sell everything a man or boy wears excepting his boots at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specialties.

In Dress Muslins, white and colored, and Basket Goods, we have the very latest just arrived. Have a look at them.

Ladies' Vests, new every week, in white and flesh color, with and without sleeves. Always able to suit one and all in prices and quality.

Dress Laces and Insertions always to match.

Ladies' Hosiery in real Cashmere sole, Maco sole, tan and embroidery Hose, Colored Hose and Black Hose at 5c. pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers at prices from 25c. to \$2.25.

White Skirts, something very pretty at \$1.15 and upwards.

A lot of Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, regular 25c. and 30c. pr. now 10c.

A cheap lot of Ladies' Black Belts, 25c. Also some Silk Collars at 25c. and 50c. each.

Neck Ribbons, we have some very pretty ones.

Buggy Dusters just arrived, at 60c. each.

GROCERIES—Always a fresh, up-to-date stock. Give us a trial. 12c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,378
Business in force Dec. 31, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696
The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811	

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL RUN
Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions
TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AT RETURN FARES.

Winnipeg.....	Regina.....
Waskia.....	Moos Jaw.....
Estevan.....	Calgary.....
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Arvola.....	Macleod.....
Moosomin.....	Wawanesa.....
Wawanesa.....	Minot.....
Hinsdale.....	Grand View.....
Grand View.....	Swan River.....

Going JUNE 4th, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S. S. Atlantic). Going JUNE 12th, returning until AUGUST 12th (all rail or S. S. Atlantic). Going JULY 4th, returning until SEPTEMBER 4th (all rail or S. S. Atlantic). Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." For tickets and pamphlet giving full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, or to

A. M. NOTMAN,
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The Fastest Stallion in Canada to

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Standard Breed. Standard by Performance.

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Three of the highest qualifications attainable.

Sire of Don Diego 2:17. Peacock 2:18 and 8 others with records of 2:30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1903 as follows:

Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Monday night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tuesday night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUPET, in charge.

FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,

Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 50c.

The Spraying of Orchards.

The Power Sprayer does Rapid and Thorough Work in Demonstrations Conducted by the Dominion Fruit Division.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does the spraying, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to the orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all, is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely, or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid, and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on a wagon, and the spraying done while the horses are being driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor, falls lightly upon the trees and adheres better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of the trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the inevitable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all-important.

Under favorable conditions the operators of this machine could probably spray from 600 to 800 trees per day. Forty trees, some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between 400 and 500 trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—four sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results.

The efficiency of the machine will shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line. Mr. MacKinnon is this week attending a public competition of power sprayers in the famous Hinchings orchard near South Onondaga, N. Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

There are thirty-five cases of scarlet fever at London.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.

Capital Paid Up \$1,290,000.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal,

President.

DUNCAN M. STEWART,

General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To Encourage

Savings we accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from Day of Deposit.

To some people banking is always a mystery. We take pleasure in explaining to our customers anything they may not understand.

WE TRANSACT BUSINESS BY MAIL. No trouble, red tape or delay.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

To Teach Farming in Schools

The Education Department Has Decided to Institute a Course.

The Education Department have come forward with another radical change, this time regarding the rural communities. It is the establishment of a course in scientific agriculture.

The plan is to provide two or three acres of land adjacent to the most important school in several districts in each county, and with the addition of about six other schools there will be formed one garden centre in each district. The County Council will then engage travelling instructors, who must be graduates of the English Agricultural College. Upon the day appointed for the visit of the instructor the boys from the seven schools in the district will meet at the central school, where special practical instruction will be given in elementary forestry, elementary horticulture, entomology, and its relation to agriculture and horticulture, physics and chemistry of the soil. The value of this instruction, it is pointed out, lies in its practical characteristics, each pupil being brought in contact with the actual work in the particular branches of study.

The instructors will visit one district each day, and it is expected that with two competent men engaged by the County Councils, each county will be covered in a week. Each year the different schools will be permitted to exhibit the result of their work at the county fairs, and prizes will be donated to the schools making the best showing. By this feature it is expected that keen interest will be taken in this special branch of study and a friendly rivalry will be stimulated.

It is expected that before a year passes at least two counties will be thoroughly organized for this special work, and assurances have been given that the Legislature will grant an appropriation to assist in bringing the work to a high standard of perfection. It has also been stated that this is just the beginning of a broad plan to improve the education system in rural communities, and that in addition to this special course for boys, a domestic science course will be introduced for the benefit of the girls upon a similar plan, where schools will combine, and where there will be one centre to which girls from several schools will come.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Hogle, of this place, died of pneumonia after only three days' illness. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 20th, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 172, of which the deceased was a member. The Rev. Mr. Moore of Burnbrae, preached a very impressive sermon from Daniel 12th and 13th. Mr. Hogle, besides his widow, leaves five children, namely: Monley, of Toronto, Mrs. F. Bonter, of Cordova, Morris of Napanee, and Wm. and Eva at home. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community here in their sudden and sad bereavement. The deceased was 65 years of age.

The church here was reopened, as announced, on Sunday, May 24th. The Messrs. Westcott, in beautifying it, have gone beyond our expectations. The ceiling has been papered with a delicate pattern of very handsome design, with border to match. The walls are painted green, and back of the altar is an arch which from the palest tint of the same color, gradually deepens until it terminates on the outer edge with a broad border, much darker than the wall, finished with two stripes of gilding. On either side of the base of the border appear three gilt stars. Above it in gold lettering is written "Holiness becometh thy house O Lord." In the centre of the arch is an open Bible of exquisite design. Above the book we find the text "I am that bread of life," beneath it "Thy word is truth." The wainscoting, doors, and window casings are grained to represent oak with a finishing of mottled work. The windows are of ground frosted glass, with side lights of varied shades of green and yellow. The floor is painted stone color. Three new large upholstered chairs adorn the pulpit; and the old chandeliers have given place to five new modern lamps, each with a handsome lamp, which light up the church beautifully. Now if you were so unfortunate as not to get out to see us on Sunday, you will perhaps be able to form an idea of what our church looks like, and when we get the new Frost wire fence completed we think we will be very nice, don't you? The Rev. Mr. Totton, of Tweed, preached both morning and evening. At the morning service he took as his text Gen. 38: 19-20,

"Sterling Hall."

Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We're willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about qualities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. "Styles" and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgets, etc. BELTS, silk and leather, 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFS, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgets, Derbys, Bows and Roxburs, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princely's" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BIICYCLE SUITS AND PANTS—

Fine Tweed Pants at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Tweed Suits at \$4.50 to \$6.00.

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

Drill Coats at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currants, 4 lbs. for 25c. Soap Chips, 3 lbs. for 25c.

W. R. MATHER.

Paying 12c. for Eggs.



ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them inside. We want you to feel quite free to enter our store at any time. Come and look over our shoes, if a pair suits we will lay it aside for a few days if you wish it.

This is the place where we meet customers half way and our prices are right.

Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxford, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00.
Girls' Strap Slippers, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Little Girls' Strap Slippers and Boots, 50c., \$1.00.
Boys' and Youths' Fine Boots, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Men's Fine Kid Boots, \$1.75 to \$1.50.
Men's Harvest Boot, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

EMPRESS Shoes for Women. The best wearing and fitting shoes on earth.

Shoe Polish, the best, 10c., 15c., 25c.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

"And he bought a parcel of a field where he had spread his tent at the hand of Hamor, Shechem's father, for an hundred pieces of money, and he called it El-elohe-Israel." The sermon was an able effort, and at its close the pastor, Rev. Mr. Duke, gave the statement that the repairs cost about \$800, about \$100 of which the trustees had on hand. He asked the congregation to make up the two hundred still needed, and the sum of \$200.00 was subscribed, to which the evening collection probably added four or five more. In the evening Rev. Mr. Totton took the words "The leaves of the trees war for the healing of the nations" for his text, and preached an eloquent and spiritual sermon. The choir at both services gave good music, and the anthem and duet were appropriate and very beautiful.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, on May 24th, a Horse. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEWIS GREEN,

Lot 16, Con. 4, Rawdon.

WM. MONTGOMERY

has on hand some fine BUGGIES and STUBBIES, manufactured by Wm. Gray & Sons, Chatham; also Lumber Wagons, his own manufacture, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Scientific Horse Shoer in connection.

FOR SALE

A Thoroughbred JERSEY HEIFER, 3 years old, and a good farm horse. Apply to

N. LANKTREE,

Massoy-Harris Agent,

STIRLING ONT.

Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for 25c.
8 lbs. Quaker Oats for 25c.
4 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for 25c.
5 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

S. HOLDEN.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903.

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will please take notice and sever themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.
Dated at the Clerk's Office,
Spring Brook, May 28, 1903.

Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVIII.

I do not know if I shall be believed, but it is a solemn fact that the glint of those murderous eyes behind the pistol barrel brought me positive relief. There had been too much hole-and-corner mystery in my life during the last few days to suit my temperament, and I welcomed the change that gave me an open foe at last, even though he had me at a disadvantage that threatened instant death.

"I do not profess to pit cunning against that of a professional criminal," said I, for his taunt had goaded me. "But if you will me, there is one left who will prove your match. Your career is as good as ended, and you know it."

He laughed scornfully. "I am most assuredly going to kill you," he said. "That is what you are here for. But as to the second proposition—that your friend Kennard will average you by hindering what you are pleased to call my career—pray put a y in your vocabulary as that out of your head. You have given me so much trouble that I should not wish you to go out of the world with the satisfaction of thinking that."

"I don't think it; I am certain of it. Kennard has as good as broken up your combination already," I replied defiantly. "I saw vaguely that I could prolong the wrangle by enticing him to gloat over his prospective victory. I might reduce the enormous odds at present in his favor. My own six-shooter was ready to hand in my pocket, but, covered as I was with my hand, I dare make no movement towards it. My only chance lay in creating a diversion or in seizing some unexpected advantage before he tired of letting his jaw-tackle run."

He would have been wiser to have shot me as I stood, but his malicious desire that I should die miserably got the better of his prudence. "I can see, my thick-skulled sailor, that I shall have to convince you that you are not playing with babies," he hissed. "Know then that it is now forty hours since six inches of cold steel settled Kennard's head once for all. The land-crabs on the beach at Leghorn have made a mess of his identity by now—just as the deep-sea ones will be spoiling your ingenious features ten minutes hence. We do not leave traces, my mates and I. The excellent Dickey here knows me too well to blab, and as for the Italians—well, they are all wanted for various crimes already, and are too highly paid to talk about a piece of work that would be as bad for them as for me. I did not choose my crew among the slums of Naples on account of their moral rectitude, you will understand. So you see, Forrester, that Zaverati and I shall soon be busy among the passengers of the Queen of Night with no prying eyes and ears to obstruct us. Shall I take any inquiries from you to Miss Challenger—as to the state of her health?"

The news of Kennard's murder, and the thought that Aline would soon be at the mercy of these diabolical wretches, staggered me for a moment, but seeing that my dear girl's only hope of life lay in my besting her, I made a mighty effort to control myself, and still to fight for delay. All this time Dickey remained flattened out against the wall, leaving a clear line for Vizard's pistol, but he was in an uncomfortable attitude, from which I hoped much.

"I may be powerful to prevent your next crimes," I said, replying to the arch-villain, "but they will be your last. Do you imagine that I have no friends who will make inquiries for me? I shall be traced on board this vessel, which it will be proved was hired or bought by you."

"Don't make any such mistake," retorted Vizard. "The trap was baited by my own people, and I don't suppose that you, with your

precious amateur detective sharpness, told any one where you were going. And if you did, it is all one for who are you but an escaped lunatic from the Convent of Santa Lucia? Our story that you hid yourself on board the Miranda and afterwards jumped overboard in a fit of pique will be accounted for in the most natural manner, I can promise you."

It was true enough, and I could have gnashed my teeth with rage at my folly in believing Mayfield's specious lies. With Kennard and myself out of the way, every source of accusation against the "firm" would have been scotched, and their system might be carried on indefinitely—long after the victims of the present voyage had been forgotten. I was about to bid him shoot and be done with it, when Dickey blurted out a foolish oath at his constrained position.

"Why don't you plump the lead into him, mister, and give us a rest?" he added. "I'm getting stiff-jointed—spread-eagled against this cursed wall."

"Clear out then, and go on deck!" said Vizard. "It is time the course was attended to, and I want to tease Captain Forrester a little more before I finish him. He must hear how his sweetheart is to fare first."

The subordinate scoundrel slouched forward to the companion-ladder, to which he ought to have had a perfectly clear path without interfering with his employer's aim. But by some clumsiness he passed to the right instead of to the left of the mainstays of which Vizard had stationed himself, and thus momentarily came between us. My chance had come. Vizard shouted at him, with a curse, to stand aside, but he was too late. I sprang forward, and clutching Dickey by the back of his head as a shield, while with my right hand I drew my pistol. Simultaneously Vizard fired, hoping, I suppose, to hit some part of me that was not hidden by Dickey's body; but in the fustler he miscalculated, and the shot took effect in my human armor-plate. The skipper of the Miranda dropped limply against me, but still holding him I fired over his shoulder, and his Vizard in the right arm. The battle was over. His revolver fell harmlessly to the floor.

Allowing Dickey to sink down in a huddled heap I aimed straight for Vizard's head. He glared at me like a wounded tiger, the blood pouring from his wrist, and for one second he thought he was going to spring at me. But controlling himself with an effort that sent a muscle spasm rippling over his handsome feline face, he even forced his features into a smile.

"The honors of war are with you, Captain," he said. "What is to be the programme?"

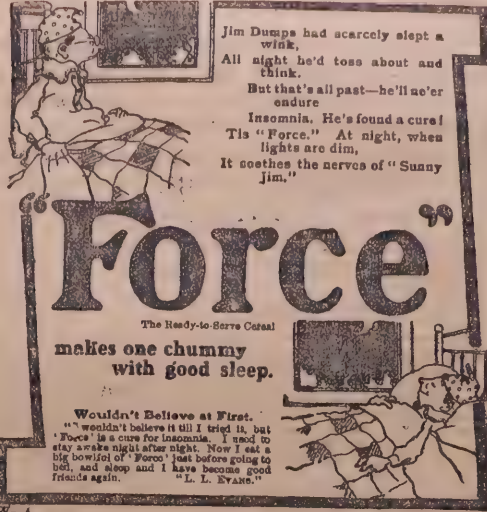
"You will right-about face and stand with your back to me, and your face to the cabin wall," I said. "And keep your hand straight down and joined behind you."

Somewhat to my surprise he obeyed, and walking up to him I felt him all over in case he should have a second weapon. Sure enough he had a long clasp dagger, of which I relieved him, and then, after picking up his dropped pistol, I bade him precede me up the companion. Arrived on deck a hasty glance showed that one of the Italians was at the wheel on the bridge, while the other sailor was lounging in the bows. The engineer was presumably attending to his duties below.

"Now," I said, pointing to a coil of rope lying under the bulwarks just forward of the bridge, "go and sit on that rope. The first movement you make, or the first attempt to draw a knife, or the first word you utter to the Italians, and you are a dead man. The moon is full, and I shan't miss."

He shrugged his shoulders, and sitting down on the coil began to physically. I used all sorts of medical professions and have been treated by them in the spring of 1902. I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and the start received great benefit. I continued the treatment until I fully recovered good health and vigor, my old troubles being a thing of the past. I am seventy-five years old, and if, at my advanced age, I have received such grand results from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after years of unnecessary suffering there can be no doubt of the efficacy in the treatment of young persons. I recommended them to every one. I have not thought of words to express my gratitude, but it is beyond expression, for they have done more for me than I could have believed."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Kilmarnock, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.



The Ready-to-Serve Casual makes one chummy with good sleep.

Jim Dumps had scarcely slept a wink. All night he'd toss about and think. But that's all past—he'll be sound asleep. Inasmuch, he's found a cure! It's "Force." At night, when lights are dim, it coothes the nerves of "Sunny Jim."

bind up his wound with a handkerchief. Without relaxing my watch on him I then went up on to the bridge, and taking the fellow at the wheel by the collar slung him down, giving him to understand by a plentiful display of my revolver that he had to sit still on the opposite side to Vizard. The man in the bows seemed to have grasped the situation and discreetly remained where he was, while the engineer was attending to his duties below, in happy ignorance of what was going on on deck. Then, with a glance at the binnacle to see that the course was right for Cagliari, I took the wheel, pistol in hand and ready to use it on very small provocation.

For several hours the Miranda plodded on without any demand on me arising beyond unceasing vigilance and an occasional twist to the spokes of the wheel. Vizard sat quiet on the coil of rope, and from his attitude seemed to slumber, though I knew better than that. The man's subtle brain, I had no doubt, was already hard at work devising schemes for besting me, or at least for escape before I handed him over to the law.

The two Italian sailors gave no trouble, but stretched themselves in a sleep that as like as not was genuine, while of the stricken Dickey there was no sign, and I did not know whether he was alive or dead. The engineer made himself acquainted with the change of skippers shortly after I took the wheel by protruding his head from the stoke-hole—to quickly withdraw it before my leveled revolver—but he showed no resentment, and the brigantine subservience by giving him an order on the engine-room bell it was promptly obeyed.

So matters were when at about two in the morning a lubberly brigantine came staggering athwart our course, and by wrongly porting her helm at a critical moment very nearly brought about a collision. For half a minute the steering of the Miranda claimed my undivided attention, but though it was touch-and-go, I managed successfully to avert the danger, and the brigantine went on her way in safety. But her clumsiness had a serious result. When I looked again at the spot below me where Vizard should have been it was vacant, nor could I see him anywhere on deck.

"It will be readily seen that my disappearance did not add to my comfort. I did not know whether Vizard was still on board or had managed to leap on to the brigantine as she shaved our counter. She had passed so close that I thought it just possible he might have done so; but, in the other hand, was more than probable he had only taken advantage of my preoccupation to conceal himself somewhere out of range of my pistol with a view to hatching some fresh devilry. He might have slipped down the companion to the cuddy, or into the stokehole, and I had now to be prepared for a sudden attack from any dark corner. I had removed the weapons from his person, it was true, but that was no reason why there should not be more below."

I steered onwards, literally keeping my eyes all round my head. Unfortunately the moon's light had become fitful, being obscured now and again by passing clouds, and it was nearly always bright enough to distinguish moving objects on deck, had there been such. Yet for over an hour I saw nothing and heard nothing to prove Vizard's presence on board. At last, however, the rattle of the tackle on the davit that carried our only boat told me what was up. By some means Vizard had contrived to lower the boat, and was leaving the steamer, but he must have help, and I waited anxiously till the boat should appear astern to see if he was accompanied. In a second or two I caught sight of her, bobbing in the Miranda's wake, and the secret of Vizard's escape was solved by the presence of a second person who was pulling the oars. At first I thought this must be Dickey, but, noting the grumpy nature of his countenance, and the way in which the engineer, and were instantly confirmed by my giving a signal to the engine-room which met with no answer.

It was clear enough now what had happened. While I was occupied in steering collision with the brigantine, Vizard had lotted into the stoke-hole, and had enlisted the aid of the engineer in lowering the boat, which they must have reached unseen by me while the moon was under a cloud. On the whole I was rather relieved than otherwise

A MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVAL

20th CENTURY PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF MOSES.

Moses is Held in Great Reverence As One of the Old Prophets.

At a yearly festival of the Mohammedan a procession is held which is rather curious and of which little is known outside Palestine. It is the pilgrimage to the tomb of Moses, Mohammedans from all quarters flock at the appointed time to Jerusalem, whence the pilgrimage starts.

This sacred site is to Palestine what Mecca is to Arabia, the Mohammedans holding Moses in great reverence as one of the old prophets. For days preceding the festival the streets of Jerusalem are filled with Arab pilgrims who are gathering and preparing for the great day of departure. Easter week, in which it always occurs comes in a season of bright sunshine in the Orient. The flowers are beginning to bloom and the hillsides are green with wild herbs and shrubs, and even the shade of a tree is welcome. The very walls of the town are overgrown with bright blossoms and on the terraced roofs of many of the houses little clusters of leaves and wild flowers make their appearance. Thus the oriental spring is quite propitious for this outdoor festival—for festival it seems, rather than solemn pilgrimage.

WOMEN ENJOY THE DAY. Early in the morning the women begin to prepare to spend the day out, for they make a picnic of the occasion, after they have seen the devout Mount of Olives and around the Mount of Olives on the main road to Jordan. Tents are encamped all around the foot of the mountain and on all sides of the road. Under the shade of these the Mohammedan ladies spread their carpets and pillows and settle themselves for a day of enjoyment. The servants accompany their mistresses and bring such utensils as are needed for heating coffee and for serving a nice meal. Hammocks are slung within the tent for the children to sleep in. The women, closely veiled, sit at the open tent door.

The procession, passing through the town, comes out of St. Stephen's gate and winds along outside the city walls. As these walls are very broad, large numbers of spectators gather on the top of them and over the gateway, finding in them an excellent gallery from which to witness the curious spectacle. Men of all sorts and conditions are here seated in groups, some of them turbaned and some wearing fezes.

AWAITING THE PROCESSION. For two or three hours a continuous stream of people of every description and of varied nationalities pour through this gate to stare at themselves in groups along the hillside and await the arrival of the procession.

The vast slope outside St. Stephen's gate leads down to the Kidron Valley, separating Jerusalem from the beautiful Mount of Olives, which rises grandly toward the east. The slopes running down from the city walls into the valley, as well as the sides of the mountain, and the rocks and mounds along the roadside as far as the eye can reach, all become gradually covered with a dense mass of expectant human beings of every type and tongue. These, with the crowds on the walls opposite the mountain, form one immense circle of spectators within the circuit of half a mile.

At this hour, of so much interest to all Jerusalem, the streets within the walls are deserted and perfect stillness prevails, for no one who can help it, be he Turk or Jew, resists the attraction outside and the hurry-making that the departure of the procession on the pilgrimage of feasting. To an artist the hills on this morn, with their masses of brilliant colors, are an inspiration. The large variety of garments, too, is striking, as no two are alike, either in color or style. The men's costumes are mostly as gay as the women's and as varied in fashion.

ATTENTION OF COLOR. Many of the garments are patched and soiled, and yet their bright and beautiful colors help to make the dazzling picture, to which the sun adds a brilliancy and gorgeousness that is beyond description. This is the procession of the pilgrimage of feasting. To an artist the hills on this morn, with their masses of brilliant colors, are an inspiration. The large variety of garments, too, is striking, as no two are alike, either in color or style. The men's costumes are mostly as gay as the women's and as varied in fashion.

THE TOMB IS A SITAM. The tomb of Moses, which is the goal of this Mohammedan pilgrimage is a rude mosque, standing alone on the desolate shores of the Dead Sea. Here the worshipers, in a strange way, spend the days in feasting and pleasure, racing and exhibiting their feats of horsemanship. None but Mohammedans, and men alone, may enter the tomb. The reason for this, choosing Easter week for this annual gathering, is because so great a number of Christians from all parts of the earth visit Jerusalem for the season's festivities that the Turk think it wiser to muster as large a crowd of Mohammedans as possible to show their presence to the Christians with their numbers, and also lest there should arise any trouble with the "gentiles" they would have a large company of Mohammedans at their command within easy reach of the Holy City.

In former years these devotees placed his sepulchre as far as Mount Neba, beyond Jordan, but they subsequently chose the more convenient site for the pilgrimage on account of the weary journey across the river. They built a second mosque on the Palestine side of Jordan, where, according to scriptural records, he held abode, most of the pilgrims star and crescent. Among the crowd

Children's Ailments.

Munyon's Remedies for Children.



"Train mothers to intelligently look after the health of their families and the well-being of a nation is assured."

It has assuredly been a labor of love for me to study the diseases of children with a view to their relief and cure. Many grown people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that it is almost a crime to give them to children at the risk of physical and mental deterioration. They remedy for children's diseases are effective and prompt, but they are entirely harmless. Every thoughtful mother should have a Munyon's Family Medicine Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with the best of cures. Cough Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, D. D. & C. Tab, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Eucalypti. This chest will prove an infallible aid in the treatment of all the ailments of children. A few doses of the proper remedy given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness, and save many doctors' fees.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Medicine Cases, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, croup and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c. Particulars addressed to Prof. J. H. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

of pilgrims following the officials are men wearing a green band in thick folds around their turbans. These are considered holy men, having made a pilgrimage to Mecca. The multifarious now accompanies the pasha, wearing one of those tokens of devoutness and long flowing blue robe. He and the governor of Jerusalem ride on beautiful horses, accompanied by their special guards.

As the procession moves along many devotees are added to its numbers until it reaches the pasha's tent, which is situated on the furthest end of the mountain, near to the bend of the road, which will take the pilgrims out of view of the spectators. Here the most interesting part of the performances of the pilgrims are enacted. As the clanging, shouting vociferous procession reached this goal it stood still in the midst of the road in full view of the thousands of spectators, and the pasha stepped forward from the tent and the edge of the tent there offered up a prayer in Turkish, beseeching God's blessing on this pilgrimage of devotion to the tomb of His servant Moses.

MOUNTBANK PERFORMANCE.

Then in a moment the shouting and the singing and the weird wailing recommenced. Before the pasha's pavilion dancing men performed some of their religious antics in a frantic sort of way, jumping on to each other's backs and running in a circle, the aged holding each other's shoulders, swinging their bodies to and fro and chanting a low, discordant rhythm while clapping their hands. Then they danced, brandishing spears over their heads, keeping pace to the clapping and singing of the men who had incited them in a circle, and the dancing was so dangerous in the sunlight.

Dervishes also honored the governor by a display of their hideous and uncanny feats, such as drawing knives through their faces and arms. Their faces and glaring eyes and their disheveled hair gave them a savage appearance, rather than one of holiness, as the followers of the prophet think. It was a wild scene. This ghastly performance and the bewildering noise of the weird songs and the inharmonious band, accompanied by the clanging sound of the tambourines, have a strange effect on the spectators, and we are really thankful when the procession moves on. Following the pilgrims, who of course mostly walk to the sacred site, many of them barefoot, came a number of camels bearing on their lofty backs groups of women and children. They accompany the pilgrims part of the way and then go home and await their return—three days later—when they joyfully go out to welcome them. Directly the procession proper passed around the tomb disappeared from sight, a number of straggling followers returned to their daily duties within the city.

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Kidney Trouble and Lumbago

Thirty Years of Backache and Rheumatism—Winter Season's Especially severe—Attributes ours to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

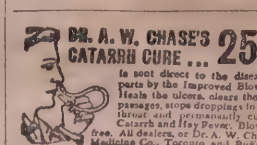
This season of the year is especially trying on the older people. The pains and aches grow more severe in the cold and changeable weather, the kidneys get out of order, rheumatism and lumbago torture their victims, there are aching backs and limbs, stomach derangements, urinary and bowel disorders and serious, painful and fatal maladies.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are particularly suited to the needs of persons of advanced age. They regulate and invigorate the liver, kidneys and bowels and prove effective when ordinary medicines fail. This is borne out by the following testimonial from Mr. Robert Jackson, who gives some idea of why this treatment is accomplished every day.

Mr. Robert Jackson, ship carpenter, Port Robinson, Ont., was afflicted with kidney trouble and lumbago for about thirty years. The winters were always very severe on me, and I was many times incapacitated with all the serious symptoms of both troubles. I had backache, rheumatism, headache and constipation, and was wretched

physically. I used all sorts of medical professions and have been treated by them in the spring of 1902. I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and the start received great benefit. I continued the treatment until I fully recovered good health and vigor, my old troubles being a thing of the past. I am seventy-five years old, and if, at my advanced age, I have received such grand results from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after years of unnecessary suffering there can be no doubt of the efficacy in the treatment of young persons. I recommended them to every one. I have not thought of words to express my gratitude, but it is beyond expression, for they have done more for me than I could have believed."

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Hostess — "Won't you have another drink?" Guest — "Thank you, I really don't know how many I've had already." Hostess (youngest son) — "I do. You've had six."

Hostess — "So Mabel and Jack have just left." Guest — "I thought they had." Hostess — "Write home for forgiveness." Helen — "No, wrote home for mercy."

"I suppose you saw some heart-tugging" said the admiring girl. "You bet," replied the troop-leader. "Especially around the supply wagon."

COULD NOT WALK.

A Young Lady Tells the Torture She Suffered From Rheumatism.

Miss Myrtle Major, Hartland, N. B., is one of the thousands who have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure rheumatism. Miss Major says: "I suffered from the trouble for nearly a year. I had the advice of a doctor and took his medicine, but it did not help me. The trouble was located chiefly in my ankles, and the pain I suffered at times was intense. As a matter of fact at times I was quite unable to walk across the room, and for some six months I was confined to the house. I used liniments and other medicines prescribed for rheumatism, but they did me no good. Then some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on their advice and before I had used three boxes I began to feel better. I took nine boxes of the pills altogether, and before I finished the last box not a trace of the trouble remained. It is now nearly two years since I took the pills and as there has not been a symptom of the trouble since I began taking the pills make permanent cures."

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and can only be cured by treating it through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure this trouble. Good blood makes every organ in the body strong and healthy, and as every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills makes pure, rich blood, it follows that they cure such troubles as anaemia, neuritis, indigestion, heart trouble, kidney ailments, erysipelas, the after effects of la grippe and fever, etc. They also relieve and cure the ailments from which so many women constantly suffer. See that you get the genuine pills with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper for Pale People. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO CHANCE OF DYING.

"Patient—'Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through?'"
"Doctor—'Oh, you are bound to get well. You can't help yourself. The Medical Record shows that out of a hundred cases like yours one recovers invariably.'"
"That's a cheerful prospect." "What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug about statistics!"

"That's a cheerful prospect." "What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug about statistics!"

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh. When this tube is inflamed, the condition of the mucous services.

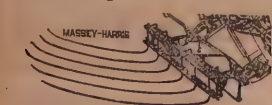
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.
J. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is computed that the average man speaks in the course of a year 11,000,000 words.

BINDER TALK.

A SIMPLE SHEAF OR BUNDLE CARRIER is one of the many good features of the MASSEY-HARRIS Binder.

You can see by the cut how very simple and light it is.



It has great capacity, nevertheless, and is strong and well made. It drops back from under the sheaves when dumping, without damaging the heads of grain.

FOLDING DIVIDERS—Simplest of all. A child can unlatch them and turn them in. Many other manufacturers



are trying to copy this folding device because it is so good. But MASSEY-HARRIS patents prevent them duplicating it.

THE REEL on the MASSEY-HARRIS has a splendid range. It will handle short grain, long grain, or badly tangled and laid grain. Nothing escapes it.

Remember, it is the MASSEY-HARRIS.

SPRITUAL DYNAMICS.

Encourage Good Deeds, But Don't Flatter.

Give a man a word of encouragement when he is in a particularly hard situation, and you at once charge him with new energy. Tell him frankly what you like in him as well as what you dislike,—don't flatter, but recommend what they do well, and you will not only make warm friends, but add greatly to your mental and moral energy of your environment. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle makes these homely but very helpful and suggestive remarks:

"A little encouragement is so easy to give and may be so blessed to receive, I don't mean indiscriminately—that is disgusting. I mean honest encouragement of that which seems good. Most of us are free enough with our adverse criticisms, especially of persons who occupy places in the public eye, but seldom take the trouble to pat these persons on the back even for those things of which we most heartily approve. If an author or an editor offends even by the smallest slip of the pen we are ready enough to pounce on him, but he may please us till the cows come home without exciting us to tell him that we are pleased."

"I once asked Prof. William Earl Brown, of whom Pampert says there is no better vocal instructor, how he managed to make so many good voices from apparently impossible material."

"Why," said he with that quiet modesty which marks all simple greatness, "the pupils do most of it themselves. I merely stand by and tell them they do a thing well. That encourages them to do other things well, and by and by their errors are crowded out by multiplied perfections."

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS.

Recommend Baby's Own Tablets. "I would not be without them" is a very familiar sentence in their letters to us. The Tablets got this praise simply because no other medicine has ever done so much in relieving and curing the minor ills of infants and young children.

Mrs. Levi Perry, Roseway, N. S., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets for colic and constipation. I have never found anything to equal them for these troubles." Besides curing colic, constipation and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets prevent croup, break up colds, expel worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sweeten the stomach and promote health-giving sleep. Guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists or may be had by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Little Boy—"Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw." "What is it?" Little Boy—"I just saw our school teacher at the corner of the street a-laughin' just like other people!"

Bridesmaid—"I hope you will be happy, my dear." Bride—"Oh, I am sure we will. You see, his mother died when he was very young, and he doesn't remember anything about her cooking."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLIC IN COWS.

DRAGGED DOWN BY A SHIP.

How It Feels to Be Sucked Under by a Foundered Steamer.

In the Edinburgh Medical Journal James A. Lawson gives an interesting description of his thrilling experience when he was dragged under water by a sinking ship. When he was far down in the swirling waters he struck out for the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop.

The most striking thing he remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vise, which was gradually being screwed up, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. The "gurgling" process became more frequent for about ten efforts and hope was then extinguished.

The pressure after these gulps seemed unbearable, but gradually the pain seemed to ease up, as the carbonic acid was accumulating in the blood. At the same time the efforts at inspiration, with their accompanying gulps of water, occurred at longer and longer intervals. The writer's mental condition was then such that he appeared to be in a pleasant dream, but still he had enough will power to think of friends at home, etc. Before finally losing consciousness the chest pain had completely disappeared, and sensation was actually pleasant. When consciousness returned he found himself on the surface of the water (probably from the action of the life buoy), and finally managed to reach shore.

Just the same as ever
St. Jacobs Oil
continues to be the sure cure of
Rheumatism and Neuralgia
Price, 25c. and 50c.



Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

DAIRYING

A FULL COURSE BY MAIL, including Home Dairy, Milk Testing, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Bacteriology.
Also STOCK RAISING
Judging, Breeding, Feeding and Management of Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
Ask for full particulars of these and other courses.
Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONING TO DOGS.

A French tourist relates that some time ago he set out to cross St. Bernard's Pass by himself, and got caught in the fog near the top. He sat on a rock and waited for one of the dogs to come and attend to him, but in vain, and when the fog cleared away he managed to reach the Hospice. On arrival he observed that he thought the dog a rather overrated animal.

"There I was," he said, "for at least six hours, and not one came near me."
"But why," exclaimed one of the monks, "did you not ring us up on the telephone?"

To the astonished tourist it was explained that the whole of the pass is provided with shelters at short distances from each other, all in direct telephonic communication with the Hospice. When the bell rings the monks send off a hound loaded with bread and wine and other comforts. The dog on duty is told what number has rung, and he goes straight to that shelter.

This system saves the hounds their old duty of patrolling the pass on the chance of a stray traveller being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow this entailed very hard and often fruitless labor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the school board, visited the school and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. His first inquiry was: "No, boys, can any of you tell me what 'nothing' is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' yer horse!"

The population of Sweden is 5,150,000, or almost identical with that of London.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Out of 757,000 strangers living in the German Empire 18,000 are Americans.

Aim at the Heart.

Let it be Grip, Malaria Fever or what not, always strike at the Heart

to protect it, to strengthen it, to cure it, and you baffle every other ailment.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure puts new vigor into every heart, and ninety-nine out of a hundred need it, for that percentage are sick. Having put that machine in good working order, it has guaranteed the whole system against sickness. Every organ is soon sound. It always relieves in 30 minutes.

Mrs. EZRA DUGAN, Temple, N. B., Canada, writes:—"Have had heart trouble for years; would have it as often as three times a week, sometimes lasting twenty-four hours. Was persuaded to give Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure a trial, which I did, with the greatest result. It surely is a peerless remedy, and would advise any one who has heart trouble to try it."

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT.
He who would be free from piles and skin eruptions must use this cure, which routes them out at once and for all time.

The safest, quickest cure, because compounded on correct principles. Perfect free of itching and disease. Price, 30 cents.

Old Cashley (handing his son a cheque)—"Now, be careful, Charley, remember, 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'" Charley—"Yes, sir; and thank you for obliging me so promptly."

A BULLET IN HIS HEART.

The surgeons at Leipzig hospital have been treating a young man who was brought to them with a bullet in his heart. The bullet, however, caused no bleeding, and did not injure the heart in a vital part, for, after twelve hours the patient recovered and remained well for three weeks. Then dangerous symptoms appeared, and an examination with a Roentgen ray showed that the bullet was being tossed about inside the heart like a ball bouncing off the sides of a room. After six months, however, the bullet became the imbedded firmly in the flesh, of the heart, and once settled in an immovable position the patient's condition rapidly improved for the better. The young man has now left the hospital, and the doctors believe that the bullet in his heart will give him no further trouble.

STONE SLABS FOR MONEY.

The representative of a hardware firm, seeking the other day to establish a trading connection in Yap, one of the islands in the Caroline group, found himself unable to trade owing to the extraordinary currency of the natives. The only money they use is a huge flint or limestone slab, varying from the size of a dinner plate to that of a cart wheel.

WALKED LIKE AN OLD MAN.

JOSEPH HAMEL SUFFERED LONG BEFORE HE USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Had Lost All His Energy and Was Discouraged—The Great Kidney Remedy Cured Him Completely.

Nicolet, Que., May 11. (Special)—Of the many people in this neighborhood who have been brought back to health and strength through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills few are in a better position to give the public the benefit of their experience than Joseph Hamel. He knows both sides of the question—the suffering and the relief.

"I suffered from Kidney Disease for three or four years," says Mr. Hamel. "For two years I would take two or three days off work a week. I was continually sick and forced to walk like an old man. I lost all my energy and became discouraged, energy and became discouraged. After trying a lot of medicines that only gave relief for a while I was fortunate enough to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was completely cured."

Mr. Hamel is enthusiastic in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills and there is not the slightest doubt of the correctness of his statement as dozens of people can testify to his illness and cure.

POPULATION'S INCREASE.

In the last thirty years the population of Germany has increased 40 per cent; Great Britain has increased 30 per cent; that of France, 2 per cent; that of the United States, 100 per cent.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people praise it.

HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Delicious Summer Luncheons

In hot weather things must look and taste just right. What more dainty and tempting than Libby's Melrose Pate

a delicately seasoned combination of Game, Ham and Tongue; or more appetizing for supper or breakfast than Libby's Corned Beef Hash? Libby's Homemade Pork and Beans are like all of Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products, cooked ready to serve. FREE—the booklet "How to Make Good Things to Eat" Send five 2-cent stamps for Libby's big Atlas of the World.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

CLEANING LADIES'...

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC
1-44

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Latest Novelties, all styles. Correspondence invited. Enclose 2c stamp for circular.

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P. O. Box 1142, Montreal.
6-57

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Depart for Liverpool. Large and Fast Steamships. Superior Accommodation for all classes of passengers. Lowest rates. For full particulars apply to any agent.

Richards, Mills & Co. D. Thompson & Co. Montreal and Portland.
77 State St. Boston. 9-60

FOOTLESS MEN.

A footless race of men is said to have been discovered in New Guinea. They live in the midst of dense forest, and on little canoes are passing a new canoe built on work-poles. Their feet are so undeveloped as to be practically useless for walking.

Most scrupulous care is taken in handling

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

It is hermetically sealed in Ceylon and again sealed in lead packets in Canada. An aristocratic tea at a moderate price.

Black. Mixed. Ceylon Green. Ask for Red Label.
FORTY CENTS—SHOULD BE FIFTY

Good Paint not only beautifies but protects and preserves.
Ramsay's Paints have brilliancy and durability which make them the most economical to use. Ramsay's Paints are good Paints.
Write us, mentioning this paper, for booklet showing how some beautiful homes are painted with our paints.
A. RAMSAY & SON, PAINT MAKERS, MONTREAL.
Rtd. 124.

Holloway's PILLS AND OINTMENT

should be in EVERY CANADIAN HOUSEHOLD.

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS.
Pill:—Black on Green.
Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are of immense value to the weak and ailing. Although thoroughly searching, their action is so gentle that delicate persons need have no hesitation in taking them; indeed, they should never be without a supply. The Pills give speedy relief in cases of Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Dizziness and Trembling Sensations. Females will find them highly efficacious.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is pre-eminently a household remedy; once used it is sure to have a permanent place in the family medicine cupboard. It quickly allays inflammation and irritation, and is in the highest degree soothing and healing. Apply it to Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bells, Abscesses, &c. It also relieves and cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and other affections of the Throat & Chest.

ORANGES LEMONS

We have Mexican, California Navels, Valencia, and Seville.

BANANAS.

Carload every week. All the above at market prices. We can also handle you Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Maple Syrup and other produce to advantage for you.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited,
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1-45

Delicious Summer Luncheons

In hot weather things must look and taste just right. What more dainty and tempting than Libby's Melrose Pate

a delicately seasoned combination of Game, Ham and Tongue; or more appetizing for supper or breakfast than Libby's Corned Beef Hash? Libby's Homemade Pork and Beans are like all of Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products, cooked ready to serve. FREE—the booklet "How to Make Good Things to Eat" Send five 2-cent stamps for Libby's big Atlas of the World.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
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Montreal to Liverpool. Depart for Liverpool. Large and Fast Steamships. Superior Accommodation for all classes of passengers. Lowest rates. For full particulars apply to any agent.

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A footless race of men is said to have been discovered in New Guinea. They live in the midst of dense forest, and on little canoes are passing a new canoe built on work-poles. Their feet are so undeveloped as to be practically useless for walking.

OUR Savings Department

affords unexcelled facilities for depositing small sums where they will bear interest and cause you no anxiety. You can open an account with one dollar which will bear interest at 3 PER CENT. Enquire about it.

THE CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA Mortgage Corporation, Toronto Street, TORONTO

RUPTURE

Permanently cured by our entirely new and common sense method. Cure guaranteed if instructions are followed. Write at once for particulars.

The Bolt and Truss Man'g Co.,
433 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO. 964

Mistress—"What wages do you generally receive?" Applicant—"Sure, mum, an I've never stayed long enough to find out."

Page Woven Wire Fence

with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands 3 1/2 feet high. Common wire will not coil—straighten out again—hasn't a fixing temper—Page wire has. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B.

There is a bill now before the Ontario Legislature making it obligatory on counties or unions of counties to erect houses of refuge before 1906. There are already a number of counties which have such institutions, but others have so far refused to provide such places, although the government has offered to contribute a portion of the expense. Twenty-one counties in all will be affected by this act, one of which is Hastings county. In the jails of these counties there are from a dozen to over fifty poor people confined and committed at their own request. The bill will institute a more humane and generally less expensive way of discharging this public duty.

Before the end of the present season of navigation over 100,000 tons of German rails will be brought into Canada, over twice as much as during any previous year. At the present time there are eleven steamers on their way from Germany to Canada with full cargoes of rails, fastenings, billets, etc., consigned entirely to Canadian points. In addition to this, there are seven other steamers on the way carrying between 1,500 and 2,500 tons of different kinds of steel consigned to Western Canadian points. Most of the rails are for the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern Railways, the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Canada Foundry Company, and other manufacturers in the West.

A recent issue of the Insurance Press of New York gives some interesting facts concerning life insurance. It shows that during the year 1902 the life insurance companies paid to claimants in Canada and the United States the large sum of \$23,799,881. The total payment to beneficiaries (including dividends, surrender values, annuities, etc.), was \$320,169,882. The amount paid for death claims in Canada was \$14,718,049. Only three States had a larger amount, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The figures are given of payments made in 1,833 cities and towns in the United States and Canada, and we find that Stirling has had claims paid amounting to \$4,808. The above figures do not include the amounts paid by assessment or beneficiary societies.

There is not a more neglected branch of education in Canada than that of reading aloud. Go into our schools, churches and colleges, and listen for an hour to anyone trying to grasp the mysteries of pronunciation, intonation, and phrasing, and see how absolutely lacking the mass of our people are in that dramatic power which makes the reader assume the very intonation of the author. Flat, dull, unmusical, and not too intelligent, is the usual rendering of the most beautiful bits of English literature. As for the small children in the public schools, their reading is something too terrible to listen to. Toronto Globe.

Increased Mining Development.

Prof. Miller of the Bureau of Mines, who has been visiting the mining districts of Eastern Ontario, reports that the Belmont gold mine in Hastings, which is at present the largest gold mine in Ontario, purposes extensive increase to its capacity this summer. The 1,000 horse power development will be increased, and provision will be made for 120 stamps.

The Canada Corundum Company at Craigville purposes to increase the capacity of its plant from 20 to 200 tons. This will necessitate a considerable increase in the number of men employed, which is now about 100.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Bank tellers usually know more than they tell.

Wise is the man who refuses to drink between drinks.

Unless a man has faith in himself there isn't much hope for him.

A man isn't necessarily thin because you can see through him.

He who stoops to brush a banana peel from the sidewalk is bent on doing good.

Some men are never happy unless they are in a position to make others miserable.

Lawyers have their tribulations, but they make money out of other people's trials.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but there are a number of multitudes still uncovered.

Time is money, according to the adage, yet some men spend a lot of time trying to borrow a little money.

A wise man doesn't argue with a woman because she expects it to do any good, but because it affords her pleasure.

An exchange reasons thus: "It isn't what a man is that makes him happy; it's what he thinks he is. It isn't what a woman is that makes her happy; it's what she thinks somebody else thinks she is."

Most any kind of a man can take a building down, but it takes a mechanic to build one. The same holds true in life. Any kind of a man can become a corner, but it takes all there is in a foliometrical character. Young man, if you ever expect to amount to anything, now is the time to begin practice.

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, jeweller, of Peterborough, went out on Stony Lake in his canoe on Monday afternoon, and is probably drowned. The canoe was found upside down in the water.

Curious Bits of News.

Prof. or Carlo of Paris, who, aided by his wife, discovered and extracted from pitch-blende the strange substance called radium, recently remarked that he would not venture into a room containing one kilogram of radium, because it would probably destroy his eyesight, burn his skin, and even kill him. Radium gives off more abundantly than any other known substance the mysterious emanations named Becquerel rays, which are supposed to consist of almost infinitely minute particles. They are driven off with a velocity as high as 100,000 m. per second, and cause serious inflammations upon the hands of persons working with the substance. They also give rise to luminous effects.

In consequence of the construction of the great Assouan dam on the Nile, 600 miles above Cairo, the famous temples on the island of Philae are partially submerged when the reservoir is full of water. But the civilized world would not willingly see these magnificent relics of antiquity destroyed, and accordingly an elaborate system of underpinning the buildings was adopted. Some of the columns and temples were found to be resting on fractured stone beams, broken by subsidence of the soil. Heavy steel girders, enclosed with concrete masonry and mortar, which protect them from corrosion, were placed under the load, and the masonry was carried down to bed rock beneath. The work was done in the face of considerable danger, but without accident.

The project of climbing the loftiest mountain on earth, Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, whose tremendous height, according to trigonometrical measurement, 29,002 feet above sea-level, has now reached a stage immediately antecedent to the actual attempt. A party led by Mr. Eckenstein, an experienced climber, has set out for the foot of the great peak. Several celebrated mountaineers are in the party, and the opinion that the feat is feasible, but only by the method of gradual ascent, whereby the adventurers may become inured to the effects of a rare atmosphere. Months, and even years, may be spent in ascending to higher and higher levels, a long pause being made after each considerable advance. The highest ascent now on record is that of Aconcagua, in the Andes, the elevation of which is 23,080 feet, 5,922 feet, or more than a mile, less than the height of Everest.

Recent press despatches announce the discovery by a professor in Prague of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria. Of this report "The Lancet" (London) remarks: "We suppose that the discovery amounts to a improved method of feeding photogenic bacteria, the existence of which has been known for some years."

The experiment is quite simple and easily succeeds. All that is necessary is to place the flesh of fresh ducks or herring in a two or three percent solution of common salt, keeping the mixture at a temperature of about 7 degrees C. above freezing point. After a few days it will be found that not merely the flesh of the fish but also the whole of the liquid in which it is immersed gives off a pale greenish light, which becomes much more brilliant if a little sugar is added. Doubtless by paying attention to the needs of these specific bacteria—by supplying, for example, highly stimulating food, more intense light than was hitherto the case has been obtained. It is even suggested that the bacteria light might afford a safety-lamp for the miner."

Probably few persons who go up or down Broadway or any other important thoroughfare of New York city have ever stopped to ask why the hands on the faces of nearly all the big wooden clocks that swing as signs over jewelry stores indicate that it is eighteen minutes past eight o'clock. These clock hands indicate, according to the New York Tribune, the exact time in the evening when Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, left the White House on April 14, 1865, to go to Ford's Theater, Washington, where John Wilkes Booth, the actor, shot him. The man who first originated this wooden clock sign idea had a workshop in a downtown street in 1865, and shortly after the assassination he conceived the idea of painting the hands on all his signs to point out this special time. His successors in the business continued the practice, as did other men. There is probably not a great street in New York city to-day that has not one or more of these reminders.

Spoiled the Scene.

Romeo De Ranter was crossing a bridge when his attention was attracted by the shrieking of someone in the murky depths below him. It being quite dark, he could not see the person who was evidently in danger; but, guided by the calls for help, he rushed to the side of the bridge, poised for a moment on the railing, and leaped into the river, shouting:

"Keep up your courage, gir-rl! I will save yuh!"

Once in the water, he swam with steady strokes to her side and seized her in his strong clasp. There was but little current, and he called:

"Tell the stage-hands to shake her up a little! This scene will go bad from the front!"

But the water remained calm, and he slowly dragged the dripping form of the young woman to land. With strenuous efforts he lifted her to the shore and clambered after her.

"That calcium man is rotten!" he growled. "I should have had the spotlight from the time I jumped."

Even when the people who had witnessed his feat rushed up to congratulate him on his bravery he would not listen to them, but strode off, muttering:

"And they didn't have anyone back of the set to throw up a bucket of water to make a good splash. Miserable stage-management! What is the drummer coming to, anyhow?"—Judge.

"What ails the porter?" "His young daughter wines all the time, and he is going home to liquor."—Princeton Tiger.

Wagish Bounder: "I've just spent a week at Lord and Lady Blank's place. His Friend—You have? Why, which of them invited you? 'Neither. Fact is, I knew that Lord and Lady B. were not on speaking terms just now, so I went and stayed. Each thinks the other invited me."

Mainly About People.

A Yankee tourist who called on Robert Burns's widow, Jean Armour, a few years after her death, had the audacity to ask her: "Can you show me any relics of the poet?" "Sir," answered the old lady, with majestic dignity, "I am the only relic of Robert Burns."

Sir William Kennedy, in his book, "Sport in the Navy," tells the story of a retired boatswain who hired a boy to call him every morning at daybreak with the words: "The captain wants you," merely for the pleasure of saying, "Tell him I won't come," and turning over and going to sleep again.

Among the guests at a dinner in New York given in honor of Daniel Webster was Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the inventor of a celebrated pill known by his name. A witty guest proposed the following voluntary toast: "To Daniel Webster and Benjamin Brandreth, the pillars of the Constitution."

On a recent day's outing in Westchester County, N.Y., Ernest Haskell, the artist, was painting a bit of the green hillsides when a farmer came along, looked at the half-finished water-color, then gazed, much puzzled, at throw words, "The captain wants you," and merely for the pleasure of saying, "Tell him I won't come," and turning over and going to sleep again.

An intimate friend of President Grant said to him one day, "General, my little boy has heard that all great men write poor poetry, but he says he believes you are a great man in spite of the fact that you write your signature so plainly that anybody can read it." The President took a card from his pocket, wrote his name on it, and handed it to the boy. "Give that to your boy," he said, "and tell him it is the signature of a man who is not at all great—but that fact must be kept a secret between him and me."

It is told of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, for many years presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, who lived all his life a bachelor, that he was talking one day with a young man from the West about a tax a Western State was trying to impose on bachelors, the tax to be increased a certain percent for every ten years of bachelorhood. "Why, bishop," said the young man, "at your age you would have to pay about \$100 a year." "Well," said the bishop, "quietly, and in his old-time vernacular, 'it's wuth it.'"

An Irishman, being annoyed by howling dog in the night, jumped out of bed to dislodge the offender. It was in the month of January, when the snow was two feet deep. As he did not return his wife went out to see what was the matter, and found him in his night-shirt in the middle of the road, with his teeth chattering and the whole of his body almost paralyzed with cold, holding the struggling dog by the tail. "Good gracious, Pat!" said she, "what would ye be after?" "Hush!" said he, "don't ye see I'm trying to fraze the baste!"

The old Bridewell burying ground, which is now the subject of legislation in the English Parliament, is the resting place of Mrs. Cromwell, so often mentioned by the Charles II. dramatists, who died in Bridewell Prison, and left £10 for a sermon to be preached at her funeral, on condition that nothing should be said of her but what was well. The preacher got out of the difficulty rather neatly by saying: "All that I shall say of her is this: She was born well, she lived well and she died well; for she was born with the name of Cromwell, she lived in Cromwell and she died in Bridewell."

It has been said of the Southern dandy that he has not always a clear idea as to property rights, but on some points it appears that he is not in the least hazy. An old colored man in the days "befo' de war" was given one of his master's cast-off hats, which he wore with great pride. One Sunday his master met him coming home from a camp-meeting in a pouring rain, bareheaded and holding his hat under his coat. Later on the master questioned him jocosely: "Why didn't you wear your hat, Jerry? Did you feel the need of cooling your head?" "You see it's like dis, sah," responded Jerry. "My head is yours, but my hat is mine, and mehehly I feels like taking care of it, sah."

When Lord Beaconsfield was at the height of his fame, one of his most ardent supporters in the House of Commons was a signal fencer that he might bring his son to Downing street, and that the greatest feat of the age would give the boy some wise maxim or word of counsel which might in after years be the treasure and guide of his life. Lord Beaconsfield, old and gouty, groaned, but consented. The proud papa duly produced young hopeful, whom the veteran statesman thus addressed: "My dear young friend, whatever you do in after life, mind that you never ask who wrote the 'Letters of Junius,' or on which side of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded. For if you do either of those things you will be considered a bore, and that is something too dreadful for you at your tender age to conceive."

Simplified Oratorios. The new minister of the First Church in Banbury was consulting the organist as to the music to be sung on his first Sunday.

"And besides the hymn-tunes," said the organist, whose daily occupation was that of plumber and iceman for the village, "I've always loved and selected from the choir, from real classical music, generally from one of Handel's or Haydn's oratorios."

"Why, that is good news," said the minister, who was no mean musician and had a cultivated taste and ear; "but don't you find the music rather difficult for untrained singers?" "Well, they are," answered the organist, with some resentment. "And besides that, where the music's difficult I alter it for 'em. I strike out all the cadenzas and trills and things of that kind; and where the tune runs too low or too high I either set it up or down an octave. Or if I can't do that I just have 'em quit singing and I put on the vox humana stop and play the tune till they get in their range again. It's easy enough when you know how to do."

Very Natural Conclusion. O'Reilly (being entertained by the cook, who produces a bottle of olives). "You'll excuse me, Nora, but it's no privit apiny that these plums is spoiled."

Norah—Shure they is not plums; thin is olives, they are! (The plums are spoiled). O'Reilly—Be livin' thin they must have kin in the olivaceae.

A Distinct Advantage.

Many men who have been unable to obtain perfect fit in Ready-Made Clothing have found our made-to-order a distinct advantage—a saving advantage.

The assortment of samples of light weight Tweed and Flannels for suiting is here—every desirable pattern is represented.

As to the style and finish of these tailor-made goods—you are under no obligation to take the suit even after it is made if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

Come in and get prices on these goods—for a suit made to your measure—you will be pleased with the moderate cost.

Of course we have a most complete stock in all lines of Summer Ready-to-Wear Goods, with style and fit to fully satisfy you.

Men's Gray or Navy Flannel Suits with neat stripe and overlaid patterns, "correct" in every way, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Chambray.

A new assortment of fine colored Chambrays at our wash goods counter.

Nothing at the price makes prettier or more durable waists or dresses than this material.

Also a number of new Blue, Green, Pink and Linen Chambrays with fancy stripes—very pretty.

Fine Blue, Gray, Pink, Green and Linen Chambrays, 28 in. wide, 15c. New stripes, 15c. Fine quality White Tassore Matting, 28 in. wide, 30c.

Shantung Silk.

Nothing makes more handsome, stylish, durable shirt waists or shirt waist suits than this unfinished silk. Made with firm, round thread it will not crack or crease. Its wearing qualities alone place it among the season's most worthy materials.

Green, fawn, grey, and black Shantung Silk, 27 in. wide, 75c. Fawn Tassore Silk, 36 in. wide, 75c.; 19 in. wide, 50c. All shades in Japan Taffeta, 27 in. wide, 50c.

Health—Cleanliness.

Two things that are partly responsible for the great increase in our flag sales.

Partly only—the new patterns have much to do with our advance—they are certainly the handsomest we have ever exhibited.

To prospective buyers they should be especially interesting—the price alone should make them that.

Handsome Afghan Rug, 9 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft. 1 inch, \$27.50.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 55c.

A number of barns were burned by lightning in western Ontario during the thunderstorm of Tuesday night.

Mr. John Bell, Q.C., Belleville, Solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway Co., has satisfactorily discharged the duties of the office since 1858—50 years ago—when construction of the road commenced.

Belleville's lockworks appear to be very prosperous. They are giving employment to 75 hands at present and expect soon to increase the number to 100. The factory cannot keep pace with the orders received, so great is the demand for their goods.

The annual meeting of the C. O. Railway company took place at Trenton last week. The stockholders present elected the following directors:—S. J. Ritchie, President; C. E. Ritchie, Vice-President; George Collins, Gen. Supt. and Sec'y.; J. D. Rowe, Treasurer; T. W. Kirkwood, R. Fraser, J. H. Stewart, and W. S. Jacques.

NEW SIBERIAN MILLET.

This variety has been grown with great success in the United States and has given good results in Ontario. The plant has a larger growth than the common Millet with a beard and chaff similar to Hungarian, but produces a plant of much ranker growth and with more leaves than any of the other varieties; leaves starting close to the ground and continuing up the stem nearly to the top. They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

\$1.75 bushel.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCCERS, FEED & SEED

MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

COURT OF REVISION. VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber, in said village on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1904,

at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining upon a number of appeals from the assessment for the current year, and the assessment for the current year and all parties concerned will please take notice and appear personally or by counsel.

Stirling, May 5, 1904. J. S. HANLEY, CLERK.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN, "NORWICH UNION," "SUN," "GORE,"

FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE " " W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING

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Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

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contains the cream of agricultural thought, and practical men continue to read it because it pays them and because they want the best. We want thousands of new subscribers who will appreciate something good. The sooner you subscribe, the more you will get.

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OFFER.

For \$1.00 we will send to new subscribers every issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from now till the end of 1904, including the Christmas Number for both years. Time is money. Read it! I ask! Send for a free sample copy if you want to see a practical, up-to-date farmer's paper. It will please you.

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The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 55c.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

BIG FIGURES IN DOMINION CENSUS TAKING.

Some of the Features as Revealed by the Auditor-General's Report.

Taking the census in Montreal just cost \$17,484.61. Four interpreters for Center Toronto cost \$103.

The enumeration of the fisheries of the Dominion cost \$13,084.70. The investigation of the census of 1901 cost the country the sum of \$1,486.00.

It cost the sum of \$3,021.94 to count the Indians on the various Indian reserves.

The Assistant Commissioner in East Assiniboia received \$986.70 for expenses.

For enumerating the inmates of Brandon Asylum, Commissioner Leech was paid \$5.50.

North York census cost only 2-452.50, out of which Commissioner Elliott got \$28.51.

For telegrams over the G. N. W. and C. P. R. lines \$1,683.34 was paid; for telephoning, \$90.

Taking the census in Winnipeg cost only \$3,770.62, of which the Commissioner received \$359.50.

The sum of \$100 for steamboat hire was paid to an enumerator in Cassiar, Skeene, in Burrard, B. C.

S. M. O'Neil spent a day, and was paid \$4 for getting the particulars of divorce cases in Victoria, B. C.

Thos. Cote, Assistant Special Commissioner, received the neat sum of \$1,032.53 for traveling expenses.

In the fortress city of old Quebec \$5,242.28 was distributed for census-taking purposes.

One interpreter was all that was required for West Toronto, and he cost the country the magnificent sum of \$18.

Taking the census in unorganized territories such as the Yukon, Kootenai, Hudson's Bay, etc., cost \$23,131.70.

In many of the outlying parts of Burrard and Yale enumerators were paid at the rate of \$8 a day and expenses.

Special Census Commissioner Blue received a salary of \$4,000, while his special assistant, Thos. Cote, received \$2,500.

Of the organized territories, Alberta is second on the list for expensiveness. There it totalled up to \$25,411.99.

The cost of census taking in Toronto totalled \$13,113.46, of which \$10,000 was for the following: Center, 22,837.02; East, \$4,010.72; West, \$6,265.72.

B. Montreal only one interpreter was required at a cost of \$7.50. A Chinese and many French enumerators were, of course, employed.

West York looms large with an expenditure of \$4,643.75, of which Commissioners Lynd and Smith received, respectively, \$886.99 and \$321.71.

The general expenses of the census-taking, including salaries to the amount of \$120,581.28, paid to Ottawa officials, amounted to \$140,478.95.

Of the Assistant Commissioners in Burrard labored for 210 days at \$8.50 a day, and corralled \$446.70 for expenses, making a total of \$2,231.70.

A special enumeration of manufacturers cost \$2,191.10, the special enumerator in Quebec receiving \$2,181.10, of which \$1,074.44 was for expenses.

"Washing towels" appears to have been part of the census-taking. For performing this necessary and highly proper function, A. Lovigne received \$120.

In Ontario, the most expensive country division was Argona, where \$15,254.62 was distributed, the Commissioners receiving respectively \$900.78 and \$736.60.

Next to Yale and Alberta the most expensive constituency was Burrard, which includes Vancouver city. Here the cost was \$17,628.15, more than the city of Montreal.

In Ontario counts the sums paid Commissioners ranged from \$175.79, paid S. S. Nash, in North Bruce, to \$418.65 paid J. S. Waugh who did all the work in Kent.

The most fortunate Commissioners were those of Burrard. Two were paid \$2,494.39 each, which means \$9 a day for 210 days and \$604.39 each in addition for expenses.

In Yale one guide was required for 135 days, for which service he received \$542.50. Three others were employed for 135 periods, receiving respectively \$720, \$180 and \$24.

Counting heads in the Yukon cost \$16,840.40, of which \$14,681.68 was paid to Hon. J. H. Ross, now member for that district, \$581.50 to the Mounted Police and \$917.30 to H. J. Woodside.

The largest sum to be paid to an enumerator was paid to Geo. Coutts, who covered the Cassiar-Skeene, in Burrard, twice. He received \$1,797.10, of which upwards of \$600 was for expenses.

Yale and Cariboo were the most expensive territory in the Dominion for census-taking. The cost totalled \$38,863.98, of which \$10,942.20 went to the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

The only newspapers to profit by the census-taking were the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal Journal and Quebec Le Soleil, which received the magnificent sum of \$6, \$3.76 and \$147.35, respectively.

Four chief census officers for Ontario received \$3,489.05, while the same number in Quebec were paid \$3,097.32, the rate being \$5 per day and \$5 per day for living expenses, as well as other expenses besides.

In East and West Assiniboia contingencies almost all nationalities are represented, and as a consequence the following interpreters were needed: English, French, German, Galician, Icelandic, Indian, Dutch, Russian, Bohemian.

Belgium has 204 head of cattle per 1,000 acres. Britain has only 148 head.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GREAT GAPS IN IT THAT REQUIRE FILLING.

Deficiencies Which Are Not to Be Found in Far Less Copious Languages.

The English language may fairly claim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with its native riches, it possesses in a special degree the faculty of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought, indeed, to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world—and, in some respects, no doubt it is. But, seriously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. Whilst in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same, or practically the same, thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them.

In the words denoting relationship some notable gaps may be found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and a female cousin.

Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each; but in English some addition or explanation is required, in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Some obvious deficiencies English shares with other languages. The word "brother-in-law" is often applied incorrectly, for want of a better word, to

A MORE REMOTE RELATION.

Strictly speaking, a brother-in-law is either a wife's brother or a sister's husband; but the word is frequently extended to denote the relationship existing between two men who marry sisters, or between a man and his sister's brother-in-law. It would be convenient to have one word to express such relations, as well as others that might be described by one word. And why have recourse to French to designate the person to whom one is engaged?

We have a fairly copious vocabulary when we speak of animals, distinguishing the young, and even, in certain cases, the aged. But one curious deficiency appears. The domestic fowl has no good square word to describe it. "Fowl" is common to any bird; so is "cock" or "hen," which, besides, only applies to one sex. There is really no word, corresponding to "turkey" or "goose," by which to designate the ordinary denizen of the farmyard.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see; but there is no word for "making to hear"—a phonograph, for example. "I took the phonograph to my friend, and—"

What? "Got him to listen to it?" would probably be the inelegant finish of the sentence.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

"audience" means those who hear, and applies very well to those present in a lecture-hall or concert-room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spectators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the language so awkward and irritating, that, even at this late hour, it ought to be made good. Need it be said that reference is made to the indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free.

He said that he had offered him money, which he had declined, would be quite comprehensible in either Greek or Latin; but in English it necessitates a number of bracketed explanations, which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.

When a change in the Royal titles was contemplated, speculation was rife as to what word would be found to describe so conveniently our colonial possessions.

But nearer home a difficulty sometimes arises. "Britain" comprises the three divisions of the island, but what word will include Ireland as well? So with the adjective "British," which comprehends English, Scottish and Welsh, but not Irish. The fact which may well irritate our cousins across the Irish Sea—London Answers.

MARVELOUS QUICK-FIRER.

The Cleveland machine-gun, firing 25 one-pound projectiles at one pull of the trigger, weighs 450 pounds, and fires 300 shots in a minute, without heating the barrel.

The biggest farm in the world is the X. T. ranch, in Texas. Its properties cover nearly three million acres.

The Man—Aren't you ashamed to mistreat a poor dumb animal?

The Kid—Dumb! Dumb notion! Just hear her holler!

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CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON AND HER PEOPLE.

Could Populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg and Leave a City.

London still stands undisputed the queen city of the world. This is the one fact that runs through the solid volume of "London Statistics." Then it simply consisted of a morning assembly of courtiers and others in the King's Chamber. The modern Levee, however, is a periodical representation to the Sovereign of gentlemen whose status entitles them to that honor, and corresponds to the drawing room, where both ladies and gentlemen appear.

The work of supervising the whole of the arrangements connected with the King's Levee falls on the shoulders of the Lord Chamberlain, who at the present time is the Earl of Clarence, G.C.B. It is to the Earl that application has to be made to be presented to His Majesty, the list of names being finally submitted to the King for approval.

Men of every rank and profession are presented at the King's Levee, although, of course, there is a strict exclusion of persons of damaged reputation, no matter what their position may be. Members of the nobility, men holding high positions under the Crown, judges, magistrates, church dignitaries, officers in the army and navy, and men who have attained distinction by eminence of any kind form the larger part of those presented; and as the number is limited the task of making a selection is by no means the least arduous of the duties which devolve upon the Lord Chamberlain.

When an applicant's request has been approved a presentation card is forwarded from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and it is this card which admits the recipient into the royal palace. Anyone who has been once presented, however, is entitled to appear at any future Levee without a new presentation. Furthermore, a British subject who has been so honored may, on any other occasion, claim to be presented by the British Minister at any foreign Court.

Formerly Levees were always held at St. James' Palace, but the King decided a short time ago to hold them in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, where the second Levee of the present season recently took place. The day on which a Levee is to be held is always announced some time beforehand, and applications for presentation are received up to three or four days before the date.

On the appointed day the Yeomen of the Guard arrive from the Tower and take up their positions as guards at the main entrance to the Palace. Troopers of the Household Cavalry are also posted in the rooms through which the assemblage has to pass, while various court officials take up positions in the State saloons in order to act as guides to those who are to be presented.

On entering the Throne Room the King, who is usually accompanied by the Prince of Wales, is received by the great State officials, and then takes up his position on a raised dais. The various members of the royal family arrange themselves behind His Majesty, and on his right stand the officials of the Household. In front of the King, separated by a few paces to allow the constant stream of visitors to pass, stand the members of the different Embassies and other Court officials.

Ambassadors and Ministers are presented in the first place, and after them come other distinguished personages. The latter are marshalled in order by the officials, who see that each gentleman possesses the necessary presentation card and also that his dress is in accordance with the rules laid down. Two gentlemen-at-arms are stationed at the door of each room, who only allow a certain number to pass through when the room beyond is empty.

As each gentleman enters the Throne Room he hands his presentation card to an official, who passes it on to one or two more before it finally reaches the hands of the Lord Chamberlain. The latter then reads out each name, and the King bows to each gentleman in turn. Formerly it was the custom for the Sovereign to shake hands with those he knew, but this habit has now been abandoned.

The Levee usually lasts about an hour and a half, and during that time hundreds of presentations are made. During the last reign the numbers attending were unlimited at Levees, the result being that at one time there would be an overwhelming crowd, while on the next occasion the rooms would probably be half empty. Now, however, the same number of persons pass the presence at every State ceremony, so that all arrangements are made with absolute precision. — London Tit-Bits.

A SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

In a breach of promise action at Aberdeen witnesses stated that it was a local custom, and that the feet of the bride and bridegroom to be washed by their young men and women friends on the eve of the wedding.

THE TELL TALE TONGUE.

Called to settle whether a man was sober, a doctor at King's Heath, Birmingham, England, asked him to say "Our British Constitution."

"Our British Constitution" was the best the man could do; so he was fined.

TURF AS ENGINE FUEL.

Owing to the high price of British coal, the Swedish Government is extending largely the use of turf as fuel for its goods locomotives on State railways.

AT HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE

HOW THE ROYAL FUNCTION IS CONDUCTED.

The Modern Levee Corresponds in Some Respects to the Drawing Room.

A century ago the King's Levee was a somewhat different function to what it is at the present time. Then it simply consisted of a morning assembly of courtiers and others in the King's Chamber. The modern Levee, however, is a periodical representation to the Sovereign of gentlemen whose status entitles them to that honor, and corresponds to the drawing room, where both ladies and gentlemen appear.

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BIG INTEREST IN CANADA.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND LOOKING TO THIS COUNTRY.

London Paper Comments on Great Possibilities of the Northwest.

The London Morning Post says:—Despite the many imperative reasons which continue to direct public attention in this country to the South African colonies it is gratifying to note the ever-increasing interest which is being taken in the Dominion of Canada. Canadians have in the past not without reason complained of the neglect of the Mother Country, but the grounds of that complaint are rapidly being removed.

For this Canadians have themselves very largely to thank, as it must be confessed that they were themselves somewhat to blame for the previous neglect. It was only under the pressure of an

EVER-GROWING INVASION

from across the frontier that the eastern provinces awoke to the full realization of the immense possibilities of the vast areas which Canada possesses in the North and Northwest Territories; and in proportion as Canadian business men have realized their splendid heritage the Mother Country has become alive to the claims of her great North American colony. The bumper harvests of the past two years have abundantly demonstrated the capacity of Canada as a growing country, and no small part of the interest which is being displayed in the Dominion by the inhabitants of these islands is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the claim advanced

ON BEHALF OF CANADA.

to be the future granary of the Empire, is coincident with the realization of the danger which we in these islands should incur, of being cut off from our available sources of food supply, in the event of our being involved in war with a great maritime power. The obligation of maintaining the British navy at a sufficient strength to ensure our command of the sea is the first lesson which the nation has learned; but it will obviously greatly facilitate the task of doing this in defending our ocean-borne food supplies from an enemy's attack if the bulk of those supplies can be drawn from a country within comparatively easy reach of our shores. Canada does not at present pretend to be in a position to furnish us with the whole

OF OUR FOOD SUPPLIES;

but the claim made on her behalf is that within a comparatively short space of time she will at least be able to supply us with all the wheat required to supplement our home resources, if she can develop her vast areas of wheat-growing land which remain uncultivated simply because there are no means available of transporting their produce to the seaboard. It is plain, therefore, that if Canada does in fact possess such vast undeveloped wheat areas as are vouchsafed for by the Strathcona and other distinguished authorities, the people of these islands have a direct interest in the various schemes of railway development which are now engaging the attention of Canadians. The merits of the rival schemes which are being urged on the attention of the Dominion Government will, no doubt, be considered mainly in view of the prospects of

COMMERCIAL SUCCESS

which they present. That is an aspect of the question which cannot and ought not to be overlooked, but there are other aspects which, we do not doubt, are fully recognized in Canada as they are in this country. Canadians have not been slow to grasp the political dangers which would follow the commercial subservience of the Dominion to its powerful southern neighbor, and consequently it is not surprising to find that the promoters of the Trans-Canada Railway have put in the forefront of their case the two considerations that the line which it is proposed to build from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific would be absolutely independent of the United States railway system, both

ALONG ITS ENTIRE ROUTE

and at its termini on the two oceans, and would, in the second place, afford a strategic line of communication between Great Britain and the far east which might, in certain eventualities, be of immense value to the Empire. The same considerations are in themselves sufficient to account for the interest which the proposed Trans-Canada Railway has aroused in this country. An interest which involves no necessary hostility to any other scheme, which may be submitted to the consideration of the Dominion Government, except in so far as their acceptance would involve the postponement of the construction of a line of railway which presents so many advantageous features from an Imperial point of view.

PAT SCORED.

A young man entered an inn with a dog, and attracted a good deal of interest from an Irishman, who inquired what kind of a dog it was.

The owner looked the questioner insolently up and down, and then replied with a drawl: "It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman."

"Faith, thin, we're both related to it," was the ready retort.

Magistrate (to defendant):—"You are accused of having tormented two night-watchmen last night. What tempted you to do this?"

Defendant:—"My feeling of humanity, your worship, because for one night-watchman that beating would have been too much."

SOME STARVATION DIETS.

WHAT SAILORS LIVED ON FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

Boiled Rope, Raw Seaweed, Boots and Barmacks Have Saved Lives.

The hardest fare that six sailors on a boat of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Kilsnegg, a few weeks ago. They lived for sixteen days on stowed rope yarn, without a crumb of anything else to help digest it except water; and though it made them ill, they kept alive on it and did not waste away very much.

The Windover was a barque carrying salt between Spain and the United States, with an English crew, and she was dismasted and blown about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were killed by the falling masts, and two others were washed overboard, but the other seven took to the whaleboat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry they took too little food, but three large butts of water, besides the tank in the boat already had, the result was that they ate up the provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving for two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into a pulp and swallowing it. They had a

KEG OF PARAFFINE WAX,

and, though it made them very ill at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar rope boiled to a jelly adding to the nourishment of the rope. They landed in comparatively good health.

Two men who went to a small island off the Irish coast a little while ago kept themselves going for two days on a diet almost worse. They landed in a boat, which was smashed by a wave on their trying to relaunch her, and they were left on the bare, rocky island which has only a slight scarp of coarse turf, without food. Fortunately there is a spring on the island, but nothing in the way of food but gulls, which they could not catch, and nothing to make a fire with as a distress signal. There are not even any shellfish, as there is no beach, and the pair had to subsist for the ten days on cold raw seaweed washed up by the tide. For two days they starved, but after that they tackled the seaweed, making three meals a day of it until rescued. When landed on they were in a good deal of amaciated, but all effects resulted. The same thing happened off the same coast five years ago, when four fishermen were imprisoned on an islet by the loss of their boat. They lived on "keelpie" grass for six days.

A diet of boots is one of the commonest of last resort foods, and though it is hard for a well-fed person to imagine that anyone could masticate and digest shoe leather, a

PAIR OF LONG SEA-BOOTS

will keep a man alive for a fortnight, if he has a little water. Captain Maholy, of the founded steamer Gwailor, and his second officer created a record last year by living for seventeen days on boot-leather and a pint of water a day each.

Of course, no teeth can tear cow-hide boots; they have to be cut up and shredded with a knife, and the shreds chewed and swallowed. Boiling, even when possible, does no good at all, but takes from the boots what nourishment they contain. A few ounces of leather, being so hard to digest, stays in the stomach for fifteen or twenty hours.

The best known case of starvation diets for wrecked, or castaway people, however, is that of barmacks; and if anything of the kind happens to you they will probably be your staple

HAMMOCK SALE.

Extra size Hammocks, with valance, pillow and double stretchers, fancy colors. VERY LOW PRICES.

Pure Paris Green, Bluestone and Hellebore.

SPECIAL PRICES ON—

PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE LINSEED OIL,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, etc.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

SEED PLANTING CORN.

We can supply *Simmer's Early White Flint*, which is the leading and most popular variety of to-day. The seed is of good size and well selected, and is the finest we have ever stocked.

Can fill your order at an exceptionally low figure considering the stiffness of the market this season.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

NEW PALACE Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Bros. Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN,
Proprietor.

HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY

THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO.,

KNOX, IOWA.



It Sets Them Cold.
It Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time
It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right.
It Does the Work Perfectly.
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chance of giving too much dish to the wheel, or in any way injuring it.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly warranted.

SYLVENUS WRIGHT,
General Blacksmith, STIRLING.

Clubbing List

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire	1.75
The Weekly Sun	1.50
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures	1.50
The Farmers' Advocate (new subscribers)	1.50
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.50
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a. m. Accom. 10.35 a. m.
Accom. 6.43 p. m. Mail & Ex. 3.45 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Monday was generally observed as a holiday. A number went fishing, and a few went to other places to spend the day.

Buy your Boys' Suits at Ward's.

Earl Morrow, while hunting on the 25th of May, shot a hawk while flying. Its wings measured 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip.

The corporation has had all the trees in the cemetery trimmed, and underbrush cut away, greatly improving its appearance.

The lacrosse game at Marmora, on Monday last, between Hastings and Madoc, resulted in a tie—5 all. Marmora defeated Frankford in baseball.

New Hats arriving daily at Ward's.

The plentiful showers of the last few days will ensure plentiful crops, and there will be no danger of a failure, as was feared by some during the past period of drouth.

Some of the subscribers of this paper have apparently forgotten that their dollar is needed in meeting the liabilities of a printing office. A word to the wise we hope will be sufficient.

The event of the season. Don't fail to see it—the Basket Ball match, town vs. country, at Victoria Park on Friday evening. This promises to be an exciting match, as both teams are well practiced in the game. Ball thrown up at 6.30 p. m.

Good dressers wear a Tooke Shirt from Fred. Ward's.

Someone has said that "the man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife." In looking over our subscription list we have come to the conclusion that there are a few excellent wives who do not receive this token of love from their husbands.

A lawn social will (D.V.) be held by the members of the Church of England under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Crookston, on the grounds of Mr. Robert Bruce, Ivanhoe, on Tuesday evening, June 9th. Madoc Brass Band will be in attendance.

A public meeting was held in Madoc last week to discuss the matter of throwing out the model school. The matter had been previously considered by the board where opinion was evenly divided. The public meeting passed a resolution favorable to retaining the model school.

New Neckwear, the Midget Knot, at Ward's.

The little son of Mrs. Fred. McComb, who is stopping with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ahrath, met with a painful accident on Saturday morning last, by falling down stairs, breaking his right arm and also dislocating the elbow. Dr. Bissonnette reduced the fracture.

If you would make the people think, And to yourself attention link, Make constant use of printer's ink. And advertise.

If you would prove yourself alive, And keep abreast of all who strive, If you would make your business thrive Then advertise.

Arrangements have been made for the annual June excursions to the Farmers' Institutes to the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm at Guelph. Every day from June 8th to 29th is taken up with two or more institutes, making 46 in all. Last year 85,000 people participated in these trips, and it is expected that this will be exceeded.

The following has been handed us in reply to an item in last week's issue: In regard to the item headed "Correction," in the local column of last week's issue, I notice the smart boy who signs himself "One who was there," uses second-hand information, and that not correct, to make his statement. How could any one out and bruiser, as he himself knows she was, say she was not hurt? I am sure she and her company are capable of furnishing as correct information as "One who was there."

A quiet home wedding took place on Monday evening last at the residence of Mrs. E. Kennedy, when her youngest daughter, Eliza J. W. Bailey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Bell, only the near relatives of the contracting parties being present. The young couple have taken up their residence in the brick dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Thurber, just east of the town. Mr. Bailey, and their many friends wish them every prosperity through life. The News-Argus joins in congratulations.

Mr. John Fleming was elected to the County Council of Hastings for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. T. Porter.

Mr. Charles Morgan and Miss Mamie Heath, of Springfield, were united in marriage by Rev. C. M. Harris at Marmora on the 26th inst.

Sine Creamery Association.

The annual meeting of the Sine Creamery Association was held yesterday at the factory. From the report of the business of the season presented to the meeting we learn the following: The total amount of milk received was 291,200 lbs. Amount of fat, 11,327.95 lbs. Butter made 13,241 lbs. Average price received 20.75 cents. Amount received from sales of butter \$2,752.28. From sales of buttermilk \$9.71. Paid to patrons \$2,295.53. The net value of milk was \$28.46. The cost of building and fixtures was \$168,614, and the amount yet to be provided for is \$659.63. There are 120 shareholders belonging to the Association. All the old officers were re-elected.

Horse Thieves.

A gang of horse thieves seem to be infesting the county. Early on Wednesday morning of last week a team of horses was stolen from the premises of Mr. Henry Brown, Bellevue. The thieves also stole a new set of harness, three-spring democrat wagon, robes and whip. Mr. Brown and his brother got trace of the horse thieves early that morning, and at once pursued them, but the team being splendid travellers and the thieves not likely to do much driving in the day time, he found that their capture was not an easy thing to accomplish. He said that the parties who stole his team had a black horse with them (so he learned at Campbellford) that answered the description of a horse recently stolen at Napanee.

On Friday night last Mr. B. O. Lott, of Ancaster, had his pony and rig taken, but it was found on Saturday turned loose on the road near Trenton.

The week previous a horse and buggy were stolen from Campbellford.

We have learned that Mr. Brown found his team and rig at Cobourg, and the horse stolen from near Napanee was also found near there, having been sold to a farmer in that vicinity.

Stirling Cheese Board.

On the Cheese Board on Wednesday, 1225 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:—

1 Cook's	75
2 Central	100
3 Enterprise	75
4 Evergreen	75
5 Harold	75
6 Kingston	75
7 Marmora	90
8 Maple Leaf	100
9 Monarch	30
10 Riverside	100
11 Shamrock	100
12 Spry	40
13 Spring Brook	80
14 Stirling	80
15 West Huntingdon	60
16 Glen	50
17 Forest	100

Buyers present—Bird, Whitton and Kerr.

All sold at 10c. as follows:—Bird 340, Kerr 415, Whitton 470. Board adjourned until next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Paul Twiddy, of Crookston, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Clarke's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eggleton, of Madoc, were visiting friends in town on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Wm. French and Mr. A. Eggleton have both erected fine verandas. They add much to the attractiveness of our already pretty village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stapley, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mae Carr, spent Victoria Day visiting friends near Kingston.

Halloway

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Jas. Hudgins of Toronto, and Miss Violet Hudgins spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Jno. Townsend was taken seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels on Wednesday last. An operation was deemed necessary, and Drs. Zwick and Bissonnette, of Stirling, and Gibson of Belleville, operated. He is still in a critical condition.

The Sunday School intend having their annual picnic on June 10th, at the school house. Neighboring schools will be invited to join and enjoy the races and various sports of the day.

One day last week 850 young cattle, comprising seven car loads, were shipped from Campbellford for Alberta.

A Shamrock of Commerce.

The three elements which go to make a business successful, namely, fair dealing; goods to be what they are sold for, as to quality and at prices giving a fair margin of profit only. These any honest trader should be satisfied with. The above conditions are all we claim. We allure you with no presents, no coupons, but ask the public to do business with us on our merits, as manufacturers of clothing, on the Corner, at the Royal Clothing and Fur Store, where all will be treated with kindness and courtesy whether purchaser or otherwise.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

FREE! FREE!

To THE LADIES—Every Lady in Stirling and vicinity is invited to C. F. Stickle's store to receive a sample package of
REXALL brand
HAIR DYES.
These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods. They are the latest improved dye in the world.
C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

A Half-Dozen Don'ts.

Don't ask all and give nothing.
Don't give advice that you are not willing to follow.
Don't waste time in vain regrets if hustling will repair the mistake.
Don't live a lie in the expectation that it will never be found out.
Don't let a dollar get so large in your sight that you cannot see around it.
Don't forget that if you listen to gossip you have no right to complain when you are its subject.

Sage Sayings.

All honest work is ennobling.
The clean heart never grows old.
Doubt is the dutiful slave of the devil.

Content is the soil in which love grows.
A fool with money is never without flattery.

Men who neglect opportunity are the men who rail at fate.
Religion may make a man sour, but Christianity never does.

If all children were alike it would be easy to give advice to parents.
The heart that is an harbor for hate never sees the white sails of peace.

It's a wise man who can keep things running smoothly during housecleaning time.
Truth needs no frills to make it powerful, but it sometimes does to make it attractive.

Tornadoes and cyclones in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have killed a number of persons and caused great destruction of property.

PERSONALS.

Miss Bertha Shaw is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Mr. D. Crouter, of Brighton township, made us a call on Thursday last.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle, of Hamilton, spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. H. Kennedy, of Toronto, came home on Saturday, to attend the marriage of his sister.

Mr. John Bremner, editor and publisher of the Bancroft Reporter, was in town on Friday last.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, the Celebrated Eye Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, on Monday, June 15th to Tuesday afternoon, June 16th, when he may be consulted in the parlors of the Stirling House.

Births.

CHANDLER—In Stirling, on May 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chandler, a son.

CHAMBERS—In Sidney, on the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chambers, a daughter.

GREENLEAF—In Belleville, on May 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenleaf, a daughter.

Married.

BAILEY-KENNEDY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on May 25th, by Rev. J. C. Bell, Geo. W. Bailey and Eliza J., youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Kennedy, all of the village of Stirling.

Deaths.

PHILLIPS—In Huntingdon, on May 26th, Aurelia Phillips, aged 79 years.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Oculian Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the doctor. Next visit will be on Monday, June 15th until Tuesday afternoon, June 16th.

Slipper Prices this Week

Women's Tweed Slippers, 2 pairs for	25c.
" Carpet Slippers, extra good	25c.
" Leather Slippers, elastic in front	50c.
" Best Prunella Slippers	50c.
" Prunella Gaiters	25c.
Child's 1 strap Slippers, sizes 3 to 7, only	25c.

LADIES' OXFORD SHOES.

Our sales so far this year is best evidence that we have the RIGHT GOODS and certainly they are at the RIGHT PRICES.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords, patent toe, newest heel, only \$1.15
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, King's make, up-to-date shoe, \$1.25
Misses' Dongola Oxfords and Stylish Slippers at the lowest figures.

Men's good Solid Plow Boots, \$1.00
Men's good, solid, Fine Boots from \$1.25

If you want your dollars to go farthest call upon us.

We saw all rips free on any boot bought here.

Remember our SHOE DRESSING is the best.

CEO. REYNOLDS,

P.S.—Bring us your Eggs.

SHOE KING

WARDWARE!

600,000 SHINGLES ON HAND.

I am now prepared to sell Pine or Cedar Shingles at the lowest possible price.

I have a full stock from \$1.25 up. Just got in a car of first-class, clear butts in Cedar. They are No. 1 quality.

Just placed in my warehouse a car of Nails. This places me in a position to sell Nails at the lowest figure.

I wish to say to those who are building, come to me and I will sell you Nails, Locks, Glass and all building material at a price that will suit you.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 50c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

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OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

(is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by)

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence invited on all legitimate subjects, and real names of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos

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These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for which they will not be held to include Auction sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Sales, Renovations, and other matters of a special nature, to be let or for sale, etc.

Of firms, property, \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$2 for three months; \$1 for one month. For one month, limited to six lines, \$4 per column. A column measures twenty lines.

Advertisements without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

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